

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

Thursday Evening, July 24, 1969

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

Vol. LX, No. 146

Placement After College Years Is Vital

Finding a job after graduation is often a dreaded task, but many students are finding them now before they even leave the University, says Col. James P. Alcorn, Placement Service Director.

"Our job is to help qualified students find jobs," says Col. Alcorn, "and there are many jobs open in different areas for the right student if he is registered with the Placement Service office."

How does student placement work for students?

The first step is registration which can be done between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. five days a week on the second floor of the Old Agriculture Building. This entitles the student to obtain a bulletin which lists available job openings in his particular area of interest.

Overseas Positions

"For example, if an education major finds a particular school system needing a teacher, he signs an interview sheet in the office and the system will

send someone to the University to interview the student," says Alcorn.

"Students in the past have even been able to get positions overseas," he said, "and last year three educators came for interviews with students from as far away as Hawaii."

'Look You Over'

"These booklets are sent to corporations, etc., providing them with the chance to look you over before you come for interview," says Alcorn, "and

perhaps someday we may be able to provide booklets for all of the colleges."

Student Placement is of further importance to seniors who are prospective alumni because it not only helps them to find a job, but if they later want to change, the University will help them find another one.

"Senior men who must enter the military in the near future should also take advantage of the services," says Alcorn, "because they may be promoted while in the service if they've had any kind of employment experience." After they get out of service the University will still have their records and can offer them assistance in seeking employment.

Other services that can profit the student interested in finding just the right kind of job are offered in the Vocational Library, which is located in the Placement Office. It contains information of companies a student may read up on before his interview with a corporation's representative.

And he added, "It's just another way of our trying to offer a service to the students and at the same time to help the recruiter."

The Placement Service also lists part-time job opportunities during the school year.

Below is a breakdown of some positions that should be of interest to those students undecided about a career or a major. As you can see, some jobs are in great demand, while others are not. The importance of the Placement Service is not only to help students locate jobs, but to guide the student into a career that will have good opportunities. For example, history teachers, according to Col. Alcorn, have a difficult time finding a job after college because there are so many of them. Future planning will help more students to decide upon careers that have opportunity attached with them, rather than the haphazard method that colleges and industries have been satisfied with.

1968-69 SALARY SURVEY — UK PLACEMENT SERVICE				
Major Field	No. Offers	Low	High	Average
Accounting—B.S.	25	\$ 616	\$ 825	\$ 737
Accounting—M.S.	2	775	958	867
Agriculture—B.S.	1	625	625	625
Business Administration—B.S.	21	606	850	699
MBA (non-technical)	11	725	916	868
MBA (technical)	3	800	850	833
Chemical Engineering—B.S.	59	748	925	854
Chemistry—B.S.	1	800	800	800
Chemistry—M.S.	2	833	900	866
Chemistry—Ph.D.	2	1,150	1,225	1,187
Civil Engineering—B.S.	16	621	855	794
Civil Engineering—M.S.	2	917	1,020	968
Economics—B.S.	4	650	720	696
Electrical Engineering—B.S.	85	615	925	820
Electrical Engineering—M.S.	5	834	1,005	943
Electrical Engineering—Ph.D.	1	1,386	1,386	1,386
Home Economics—B.S.	2	541	541	541
Law—J.D.	4	795	1,070	912
Mathematics—B.S.	8	728	810	770
Mathematics—M.S.	1	835	835	835
Mechanical Engineering—B.S.	48	725	900	805
Mechanical Engineering—M.S.	7	846	1,040	965
Metallurgical Engineering—B.S.	7	750	830	795
Metallurgical Engineering—M.S.	1	900	900	900
Physics—B.S.	2	756	756	756
Physics—M.S.	1	970	970	970
Physics—Ph.D.	1	1,450	1,450	1,450
Sociology—B.S.	2	477	875	576

Kernel Special

The July 24th edition is being mailed to all new UK students to help familiarize them with the University community and the Lexington area.

Students interested in writing for the Kernel this fall should come to the Kernel office, Room 114, Journalism Building.

Sandifer New Medical Academic Affairs Dean

Dr. Myron G. Sandifer Jr., professor of psychiatry in the University of Kentucky College of Medicine, has been appointed to the new post of associate dean for academic affairs in the college.

Dr. Sandifer, who for the past year has served as acting chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, will primarily be responsible for directing the medical faculty and students in an evaluation of the total medical program in the UK college.

Succeeding Dr. Sandifer as acting chairman of the Department of Psychiatry is Dr. Cornelia B. Wilbur, professor in the department. Dr. Wilbur, who has bachelor's, master's and MD degrees from the University of Michigan, also will serve as chief of Psychiatric Services in University Hospital.

As associate dean for academic affairs in the College of Medicine, Dr. Sandifer will head a committee for the evaluation and planning of educational policies

and curriculum. The study and evaluation of the college's medical program will emphasize the development of improved teaching methods and a new program dealing with educational resources. He also will direct student counseling.

Dr. Sandifer joined the UK College of Medicine faculty in 1966. He is a graduate of Davidson College and earned his MD degree from Harvard Medical School. He completed residencies in psychiatry at Yale University's Institute of Human Relations and at Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, Mass.

During his training he held fellowships in psychiatry from the Harvard Medical School, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Before joining UK, Dr. Sandifer was clinical professor of psychiatry at Columbia University. He was a member of the faculty at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine for 10 years.

Legal Aid Group Devotes Time to Civil Rights Cause

The College of Law chapter of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (LSCRRC) is one of sixty-four local affiliate chapters on law school campuses throughout the United States.

The general goals of the LSCRRC are to: (1) Provide legal research assistance to organizations, community-groups, and individual attorneys working in the field of civil rights, civil liberties and poverty law; (2) To inspire future members of the bar to commit themselves personally as well as professionally to the amelioration of problems confronting minority groups and the poor; and (3) To recruit minority group members into the legal profession, and aid their admission to law schools.

Specific areas that LSCRRC members have participated within are: police-community relations, judicial process, prison reform, agricultural poor, consumer education, discriminatory practices in employment and education, public accommodation and housing, equal protection and due process, economic development and selective service.

The UK chapter is headed by Ronald C. White and Maria Parante. Mr. White and Miss

Parente share the co-chairmanship of the organization. Mr. Alvin Goldman of the College of Law faculty is advisor.

Historically, the LSCRRC, in its incipient stages, aimed its efforts at problems thought to exist only in the south. As understanding of the depth and ubiquitous nature of racial discrimination and poverty increased, it became clear that minority groups and poor people in the north, faced problems just as formidable as those faced by their counterparts in the south. As a result, the local affiliate chapter who previously sent representatives to other areas to participate in various projects, are now conducting mass activity within their specific locality.

Membership of the LSCRRC is open at all times to law students enrolled at UK College of Law. A member has the opportunity to participate in a mentally invigorating and controversial field within the legal profession.

Although the University advises against it strongly, the freshman can obtain a part-time job and the maximum is generally fifteen hours a week. Jobs can range from skilled work, such as secretarial to casual jobs, where the need is for temporary help.

THE KENTUCKY KERNEL

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1969

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

Priscilla Jane Dreher, Editor-in-Chief

"Where there is no vision, the people perish"—Old Testament, Proverbs XXIX, 18

Will You Solve These Problems?

Relevancy . . . and how to get it. Welcome to the University. We are a relevant institution here, bordered on one side of our campus by a slum, on the other by a neighborhood that now progresses from lower-middle type homes to the comfortable suburban. The University has several programs set up that aim to eliminate some of the problems associated with the slum. One of these, a tutorial program sponsored by the YM-YWCA, helps elementary school children with their studies. The "Y" can use *your* help.

The slum is an obvious blight. Not so obvious is the challenge that awaits you within the mental boundaries, if there are any boundaries as such, of this University. The University should create aware individuals, interested in solving political and social problems of the day; interested in controversy and the facts behind difficult situations . . . War. Poverty. The workings of the human mind, the health of the human body.

Several years ago the American University was only interested in directing a certain percentage of its graduates to the business world or general labor force. A few teachers, a few professional people, some dedicated researchers, some to return to the academic life of college. That was it. What you did with your spare time was your

business . . . personal diversion was at an all-time high.

Today, this situation is very different. Students are disinterested in choosing a career strictly for its potential earning power. Students are leaving the "Greek" system which once flourished. Students are realizing that their world of college is also the "real world," and in order for that world to be relevant, they must help in solving some of its problems.

Trans-Action, another "help" program at UK sponsored by the Catholic Newman Center and assisted by the Student Affairs Office, aids four social agencies that help the underprivileged. The four agencies involved in the Trans-Action program are Kentucky Village, an institution for juvenile delinquents, the Community Action Program, a Lexington institution that aids the poor, Eastern State Hospital, a hospital that provides psychiatric care, and The Christian Appalachian Program, which sends four UK students to the mountains every weekend to aid families there.

Making this world a better place is not hard. Discovering that there are people who need your help should not be a new revelation, and aiding in the solution of a few of the world's problems should not be an impossible task. Can is not the word we are speaking of, it is all a question of will.

Join This Life?

See the girls with the big smiles. The ones out-fitted in war costumes circa modern jungle warfare. One wonders what they know of death and mutilation, torture, and waste.

If the girls with the pretty smiles can be so overt in their total unawareness of warfare; if they can regard their pretty steps and turns as in some way indicative of something *other* than war, then what of the rest of us? If we marched once a week to the tune and step of the military life, would it become a habit, a mundane duty a dull task, a part of us?

There will be a great deal of selecting and de-selecting at the University on your part. You must decide what will be good for your life, what will give it more meaning and purpose. The recent controversy over ROTC on campus is an interesting one. At more and more schools this organization is being asked to leave. Some felt it was never a part of the academic way of life, others felt that war was a very real part of life and you might as well be college about it—do it well.

There are other lives to be lived at the University. One can always copy another style, the hippie or yippie withdrawal from society, the true flower children, scattered here and there, the prim and proper type, the intellectual type. It doesn't really matter very much.

Then there is a particular fraternity way of life—the "good life." This life will help young men prepare for that one side of the University . . . middle and upper-income housing. Dress correctly, brush your teeth correctly, smile correctly, help correctly, join correctly, have fun correctly, date correctly, and know correctly. A small percentage of young men join a group each year for fun and frolic, and live in a system of life where individuality is replaced by brotherhood. You shouldn't confuse that word with the other brotherhood, like the brotherhood of man.

What matters is that you learn what you are doing here, learn from your mistakes, and grow in mind faster than ever before. What matters, that is what you must decide about life. What matters.



Have These Joys?

Joy is often the result of participation. Coming to a Happening . . . that is joy.

Coming to UK should also be a joyful experience, after all, we have had a famous heritage of wild parties and passive times. You should have these times too. You are young . . . 18 is a beautiful age to be.

But do not be tasteless in your joy. Academic joy, that perhaps is one of the most rewarding types. Accept it as a wonder of man, consider yourself a spaceship of a new generation of devoted peoples, bound for the future, willing to change it for the better. Regard yourself as an individual with a golden opportunity to make your life exciting because of your chance to learn. This is a very basic right, yet only the minority of the earth's people have it.

Joy is also taking part in issues that seem to thrive in colleges. You might notice that your parents have been brought up in a culture that asked them make personal decisions regarding issues. Your culture asks no less of you. It asks more.



Joy has been part of the drive behind of the Black Student Union at UK. The BSU has worked hard during the past two years to have a program set up by the University that would allow them to tutor high school students, both Black and White. They have accomplished this goal. They have demanded a history course that would examine Black heritage and culture, and now several such courses are offered. They have demanded that a Black athlete be selected for UK's team. This semester, Tom Paine will be that individual.

Joy is where you search for it.



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The World Of Communications . . . 'They Even Have Courses In How To Speak'

By RAY HILL
Communication.

It's not a big word as some words go. But failure to understand it has caused everything from broken marriages to world wars.

Why?

That's what UK's School of Communications is all about.

Here students study the communication process, learn why it breaks down, and how to report that breakdown to the world.

The school includes three departments, Journalism, Telecommunications, and Speech.

JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT. One of the six oldest journalism schools in the nation, the UK Journalism Department is accredited by the American Council for Education, and offers two programs—General Editorial, and Advertising-Public Relations.

Students learn to gather, write, edit, and publish news. "We are at our best training people for the newspaper newsroom," said Bruce Westley, chairman of the department. "We have done a first rate job in training qualified journalists for the newspaper world and the print media in general."

The department is equipped with laboratories for classes in writing, editing, advertising, and photography; a reference room containing major newspapers, news magazines, professional journals, and daily news-wire service of The Associated Press.

Journalism students gain practical experience working on the

student yearbook, and UK's daily newspaper, the *Kernel*.

Students are encouraged and helped by the department to participate in summer internships with newspapers throughout the United States.

"People think because the number of daily papers in this country has declined that journalism isn't a growing field. But it is," Westley said.

"We have four or five vacancies for every one we can fill" with a graduating student.

What is appealing about a career in journalism?

"Journalism is a way of being at the center of what is going on," Westley replied. "The student who wants this appeals to us."

"That's where the satisfactions are," he said. "To be where what's going on."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT. The primary goals of the Telecommunications Department are to "teach understanding of television and radio, and to train people for management positions in these areas," Dr. J.M. Ripley, chairman of the department, said.

"Some people make the 30 cent decisions. Others make the \$30 decisions," he said. "In Telecommunications we train the latter."

Extra-curricular experience in radio-television-film work is provided by Media Services to majors and other qualified students. Dr. Paul Owen, director of Media Services, a division of the School of Communications, esti-

mated Media Services has over \$500 thousand worth of equipment.

The irony of this, Owen said, is "we are equipped better than most film production units. But we have no building to put the



"Alex," 1969-70 Kentuckian Editor

film equipment in. We can't use it."

"We're very weak in the film area," Ripley said. "But in broadcasting we're quite strong. And we're strong in programming and the social effects of television."

"We've had no trouble getting our students jobs after graduation," Ripley said.

In the future Ripley hopes to expand the "film area," create a "good news and public affairs section," and develop an "intercollegiate program in marketing and advertising in cooperation with other departments" within the University.

Also, he would like, "some day," to set up a "wired-wireless" radio system wiring programming into the dormitories, operated by students under "extremely close supervision of faculty."

What does a career in telecommunications offer?

"It gives one an opportunity to be in on the dynamics of society. Being part of the communications media is an interesting place to be," he said.

Ripley said it is appealing because there are "a wide variety of positions in radio and television to be filled."

Why did he choose telecommunications?

"This was where the actions was," he replied.

SPEECH DEPARTMENT. Students in Speech practice pub-

lic speaking, oral interpretation, and study rhetoric and communication theories, among other things.

"I think speech courses should be required of all Arts and Science students," Jill Hall, a graduate assistant in the department, said. They help one to understand society better and improve our ability to communicate effectively."

"Our society depends heavily

on oral communications. It demands an understanding of man as a communicator. Speech teaches man how to listen and to speak," said Dr. Gifford Blyton of the Speech Department.

The School of Communications presently offers the Master of Arts degree. Dr. Robert Murphy, director of the School, said he hopes for final approval "of a Ph.D. program in communications in the fall."

Wallace's Book Store

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Sin The: Calm Expert Of The 'Chopping Blow'

Karate in action. And that is what you will be able to see this October when Sin The, (pronounced Sin Thay) a graduate student at the University and a master of this ancient art par-

ticipates in the Mid East National Karate Grand Championship to be held at the UK Memorial Coliseum.

Sin The, a gentle, mild-mannered individual, is also a good

potential friend to have, especially when you find yourself in a jam. He is one of the karate masters of the world! No one in the U.S. holds a higher rank in his particular style of karate,

and he also holds a black belt in judo.

Sin The came to Lexington from Indonesia to attend Transylvania College. His studies in the art of karate began in Indonesia when he was a mere child of seven and they continue today, for karate requires intense concentration and continual practice. Until he was 19, Sin The practiced eight hours a day, seven days a week.

After meeting some UK students in Indonesia, Sin The decided to come to the states to study. When he landed at the Cincinnati airport, he was confused about how far Lexington was, so he decided to take a taxi down . . . at a cost of \$36.

He has not been confused much since. Now working on an engineering degree here, Sin The also instructs students in the art of Karate and judo.

Of special interest to those readers not yet fully impressed with the skill of the karate expert, is Sin The's collection of Oriental swords and weapons. The photograph on this page of Sin The and his brother shows a sword, that in real combat would be poison tipped for quicker effectiveness. The sword offers numerous opportunities to "down" another person since it is sharp on all ends. Sin The carries a small pouch of special poison on his karate belt. If necessary, he can grind this poison under his fingernails and scratch an enemy. In seven seconds the person would be paralyzed, and remain that way for 14 to 16 hours, Sin The says.

Karate is not "dirty fighting," rather it stresses courtesy and good will toward the opponent. Very little grappling and few holds are taught which distinguishes it from judo.



A Kentucky Welcome

The Students for a Democratic Society would also like to welcome you to Kentucky. As new members of the university community you will see more than ever the need for society to induce change.

During your years at the university you will experience first hand the effect of society's ever increasing encroachment upon every individual's basic freedoms. Both governmental and university authorities, seeking to protect their own vested interests, refuse to recognize the importance or even existence of American youth and their cry for change. Despite the obvious need for change in the institutions that perpetuate war, poverty, and racism; despite the overwhelming need for change in the military-industrial-complex, distribution of wealth, educational system, civil liberties, etc., far too little is being done.

By channeling your leadership, energy, intelligence and concern you can take the initiative toward effecting the necessary reforms. SDS needs your support and help.

University of Kentucky
Students for a Democratic Society
Box 5026 University Station
Lexington, Kentucky 40506



Hiang The demonstrates an ancient weapon called a Fu-Tou-Koe against his brother, Sin The with spear.



Sin The teaches some basic movements to students in a class conducted at UK.
Kernel Photos By Dick Ware

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UK College of Medicine: skill, motivation and dedication survive



Medical student Elaine Norman examines a skull in the anatomy lab.

Kernel Photos By Dick Ware

**My lord, adjudge my strength, and set me where
I bear a little more than I can bear.**

Elinor Wylie

Music floats gently through the operating room. Overhead lights focus softly on a prone figure asleep on the table while the anesthesiologist monitors his instruments.

The sharp edge of a scalpel leaves behind a thin red line of blood as the surgeon's hand deftly slides the blade through the patient's skin. Making another incision away from the first, he produces a scarlet right-angle crevice in the man's back.

Reaching into the crevice he pulls back skin and fat, exposing a nonfunctioning kidney surrounded by glistening tissue. Gradually he isolates the kidney, cutting, clamping, sewing—finally severing its last link with the body.

Holding up the defunct organ, looking like a dark, rotten, overgrown apple, he extracts a large bean-shaped stone from it. Placing the kidney in an aluminum tray, he drops the stone beside it. The stone hits, sounding like a marble in a tin cup.

His hands continue working inside the cavity. After awhile he finishes and sews the skin together. The operation is ended.

As the patient is wheeled from the room, Dr. F. Salama, senior resident surgeon at the Medical Center, walks to the doctors' lounge to prepare for another operation in a few minutes.

"A career in surgery," said Associate Professor of Surgery, Dr. Lester Bryant, "is intensely satisfying. Of the various fields in medicine, surgery is the one which allows you to see fairly promptly the direct results of what you have done."

A specialist in thoracic and cardiac surgery, Bryant said he chose surgery because "at the end of medical school after having cursory contact with the several areas of medicine, I was most fascinated with surgery."

Advances

Surgery is like any profession,

he explained. To succeed, one must devote much time and energy to it. "There is a good deal more to surgery than just technical skill," he remarked. "Knowing when to operate is as equally important as knowing how to operate."

Author of several medical articles, Bryant predicts many advances in surgery by the end of the century. "The transplantation of all tissues except those of nervous system originally will be a reality," he said.

"Mechanical hearts and mechanical lungs using nuclear sources of power totally implanted within the body will be possible," he predicted. "The use of animal organs and tissues as substitutes for diseased human tissues may be practical."

Even brain transplants may someday be performed, but Bryant is skeptical. "The ability to transplant a brain at present is not limited by the surgeon's skill, but rather by the unique healing properties of nervous system tissue. It's impossible to say brains will not be transplanted. But it's almost possible," he said smiling.

The College of Medicine first opened its doors to students in September 1960. Since then, 334 persons have received the Doctor of Medicine degree.

The attrition rate is high. "Eleven percent of our students never finish," Dr. William S. Jordan, Jr., dean of the college said.

Motivation is the key factor, he explained—in assimilating the vast amount of material covered during the four year program—a medical student is lost without it.

Before attending their first undergraduate class, premedical students are advised by a member of the College of Medicine. During freshman orientation for the fall semester this year, Dr. Nicholas J. Pisacano, Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine,

talked to a group of premedical students.

Buckle Down

"Grades. Grades. Grades," he told them. "I can't emphasize enough the importance of grades. And besides grades we want retention of content. Don't only strike out for A's. Retain something."

"Statistics prove," he continued, "that those people who have a good general point average do better in medical school. Even if you think the teacher stinks, buckle down and grind."

Pisacano, who reads Shakespeare and Mencken, among others, knows all about grinding. To keep abreast of new developments in medicine and retain what he has already learned, he "continually refreshes" himself. "The growth of knowledge today is such that a good physician is forced to keep up," he said.

He holds in high esteem those who treat and combat illness, considering the medical profession "the greatest profession in the world."

When asked whether continuous exposure to human suffering destroyed compassion, he replied,

"One does not lose compassion for suffering by seeing it. It has the opposite effect. What appears on the surface to be cynicism is idealism shattered. A doctor sees life in the raw, sees what the human animal is really like."

And what the human animal is really like in modern America is not always pleasant to see. In his quest to scale economic and social mountains he often acts irrationally, hurting others and destroying his health in the process.

"Unbridled ambition is the most common disease in America today," Pisacano said. "It is much worse than cigarettes. Give me an individual who is serene and I'll show you a healthy man."

Some of the nonserene people, who for a variety of reasons are unable to achieve tranquility and stability in their lives, cannot always be helped by physicians. These individuals occasionally, if they can afford it and have the courage, seek the help of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists.

Dr. Billie Ables, Assistant Professor of Psychology in Psychiatry, said the stigma attached to mental illness is "lessening somewhat." "But it still exists."

Medical Center Psychiatrists and Psychologists treat patients "from all over" Kentucky, Ables said. "We have a sliding scale here. Patients pay what they can afford to pay."

But some patients can't afford to pay anything for psychiatric treatment—or for any other kind of treatment.

Dean Jordan echoed this thought and elaborated. "Hospitals are expensive to run," he said. "If the patient can't pay, who should? I believe society should."

"It is my hope we will be smart enough to devise a health care system that will bring what we know already to people who are not receiving our help. This is one of the most serious problems we face," he explained.

This problem, like many others, can be solved—with money. But at UK such a solution is not visible on the immediate horizon. Poor Fayette County residents are still poor. Many of the patients in the UK Hospital now, Jordan said, can't pay.

Money is not flowing into the hospital to alleviate present inequities in health care. Neither are additional funds being directed to the College of Medicine, even though the College recently placed an added strain on its resources by increasing student body size 10 percent—without an increase in faculty or facilities.

But regardless of its economic problems, the College of Medicine continues the slow, steady



A new face enters the world.

Continued on Page 10



Surgeons observe the reactions of a baby after heart surgery. Two to four open heart operations are performed every week at the hospital.

Continued From Page 9

In Fayette County at least 30,000 persons are estimated to be without medical insurance, and without enough money to pay the \$100 deposit necessary for admittance to the University Hospital (the deposit is waived in emergencies).

Poor Neglected

Many individuals, not just in Fayette County, but throughout the United States are in similar circumstances. The nation's top health officer, Dr. Roger Egeberg, recently told an American Medical Association convention that organized medicine "has created a distribution of medical care that suits us and the middle class" process of molding its students into competent physicians.

Elaine Norman, 23, is one of those students. After taking an undergraduate zoology course, she decided to become a doctor. She finds medicine exciting because of its "constant challenge."

Having completed her first

year of medical school, she is working this summer for the National Institute of Mental Health, conducting a pilot survey on drug use and abuse among college students.

What does a bright young medical student think about con-



Medicine, the only profession that labours incessantly to destroy the reason for its own existence. —James Bryce Kernel Photos By Dick Ware

temporary society? "People in America today don't think enough about the other person," she said. "They are too materialistic."

As for her own feelings about material things, she has "no desire for a lot of money. But I want to have enough to live comfortably," she remarked.

The "new permissiveness" in the arts and elsewhere she views as "a rebellion against restrictions" that have bound Americans in the past.

Concerning drug use, she said, "I think LSD is detrimental, not only physically, but mentally as well. As for marijuana, I don't believe they've proven anything against it."

She believes 75 percent of Americans are unhappy. What is happiness? "Being content," she explained.

Asked if there was anything she would rather be than a medical student preparing for a career in medicine, she replied there was nothing.

"I'm very satisfied," she said.



Surgeons amputate a finger.

UK semester begins August 27

"Who ever heard of the fall semester of a college beginning in August? Why that is still swimming time!"

But, if you have accepted the invitation to join the University community for studies here, your semester, that is your fall term, begins August 27.

Classification, registration

and orientation for students who have not preregistered will be August 25 to 26, and class work gets underway on August 27.

Class work for the fall semester ends on December 12, with final exams scheduled for the following week, December 15 to 20. The fall semester officially ends on December 20.

Having finals before the winter vacation, a system that went into effect at UK several years ago, allows students to take full advantage of the December and January "vacation." Finals are completed and students can relax without having the thought of exams after vacation going through their minds.

If you are living in the complex area this fall, be sure to follow instructions sent to you by UK's housing office regarding your day for moving into the dorm. This "spacing" is done to avoid confusion, since the complex area is not known for having good auto space, and clothes racks in elevators can be impossible when there are over 2000 of them.

The rushing period begins August 28, 1969 and lasts until September 9, 1969. The first set of parties, "Open Houses," are scheduled for August 28, 29, 30 and 31. The purpose of these informal parties is to allow every girl to visit each sorority house. First Invitationals, the second round of parties, are scheduled for September 1, and 2. These parties generally consist of some form of entertainment.

On September 4, and 5, Second Invitationals will take place. At each of these parties a skit will be presented. Preference Night, September 7, is the final party night. At this time a girl wishing to pledge a sorority makes her choice. On September 9, "Bid Day," each pledge receives her bid from a particular group.

Girls interested in fall rush may contact the Panhellenic Office, Student Center, Room 109 University of Kentucky, Lexington, 40502, or call 258-9000 ext. 3198.

Sorority rush will also be held during the spring semester, and just as in fall rush, every girl may participate.

A girl may decide to go through rush in any semester of her college years, however there is a keen interest shown for participation in rush prior to the first semester at the University.



Computerized Records Help UK Grow

By AVERY JENKINS

University of Kentucky student housing and personnel records are being put on computers as the first step in a long-range comprehensive administrative systems planning project which has been under development for several months.

The computerized approach to assigning students to housing, considered one of the most modern in the nation, was initiated by University Housing personnel and coordinated through the Administrative Systems Planning Office.

The preliminary planning for university-wide records systems will be completed and will set forth a systems plan for UK says Harold L. Hall, coordinator of Administrative System Planning in the office of the executive vice president. It is known as Program Planning and Evaluation.

With the total administrative systems plan, changes in record-keeping can be accomplished faster and more efficiently, Hall stated. He pointed out that there are more than 2,400 different kinds of files maintained at the University, including those kept on a manual basis.

"The University-wide systems plan will set forth the general specification for all subsequent designs of administrative records," Hall said. "This planning project will produce administrative systems which, like the Student Housing Records Systems, will do the day-to-day record-keeping very accurately and efficiently and will supply UK executives with reliable information for administrative decision-making purposes."

The University, like most other institutions and businesses, has a problem in dealing with the large amount of record-keeping that is necessary in today's business. Hall stated that "the primary objectives of this systems planning project is to provide the decision-making information which is needed in the many administrative offices, especially for top administrators, to assist them in making good decisions for future programs at the University."

He added that "if we determine we will have 500 more students in a particular college, we can use the computer to forecast the additional people, rooms, and equipment needed." Computerized records can show how many students have taken a class in basic psychology and how many need to take it in order to graduate. This will help establish the number of students expected to enroll in a particular class. Rooms, equipment and teacher needs can be accurately forecasted.

Continued On Page 15

Wallace's Book Stores Sell More Used Books To More New Students At Greater Savings Than any other Book Company in Kentucky Wallace's Book Store

The Burden Of The Future

By KENNETH BOULDING
Professor of Economics
University of Colorado, Boulder

One of the things which contributes in every generation to the "generation gap" is the inevitable difference in the attitude of youth and age toward the future. For a man of seventy the prospect of the world coming to an end in thirty years is bound to have a more impersonal and abstract air than it does to a man of twenty. The old know that they have a very good chance of coming to an end before the world, whereas the young are not so sure. Under these circumstances, it is perhaps unfortunate that so many decisions which affect the future of the world are made by the old who are not going to be around to suffer the consequences.

The burden of the future, however, is something which afflicts us all, simply because we are human. One of the many definitions of man is that he is the only animal that knows that he is going to die. He is the only animal that is conscious of a history which extends backward long before he was born and forward after he is dead. He cannot live only for the moment, for he knows the moment to be a precarious saddle point from which he looks down the long vistas of the past on the side and into the cloudy images of the future on the other. To vary the metaphor to one that is no less apt for often having been used—he is an actor thrust into the middle of a play from the wings and if he is to act at all he must know something about the plot. In this predicament, two contrary strategies invite disaster—one is the existentialism which denies all meaning to the pattern of time, which says that there is no ploy, which seeks only the pleasures of the moment and which ends inevitably in irretrievable despair. Without a future we cannot take advantage even of the most innocent delights of the present moment. The other destructive strategy is that of the hag ridden futurist who sacrifices all the legitimate delights of the existential moment, the sheer pleasure of being alive in a beautiful world and the joys of simple, unforced, unexploitative human relationships for a grand vision of a future which may never come. The dedicated Communist is, of course, the supreme example of this danger, but the dedicated of all faiths are tinged with it a little. To enjoy the present and yet work towards the future; this is the delicate and difficult strategy which is most appropriate to our human condition.

Can we then find for ourselves an image of the future, and indeed of the past, in which we can see our own lives as part of a larger pattern of space and time in a way that will create a meaningful strategy for our personal decisions? One is sometimes attempted to think that it does not matter very much what image of the future we have, as long as it is positive and optimistic. As the Dutch philosopher Fred Polak has suggested, it is one of the paradoxes of human society that even other worldly images of the future, like those of Jehovah's Witnesses and the Seventh Day Adventists, unrealistic as they may seem to many of us, inspire their possessors to create very strong cultures and to organize their life in this world with astonishing success. The organizing power of Marxism, likewise, depends in large measure on the fact that it gives people a strong and optimistic image of the future and this is sufficient to compensate for the many inadequacies of its social and economic theory.

By contrast, those who have no image of the future or an image which is wholly pessimistic are precisely those who tend to seek release in drink or drugs and the unreal worlds of illusion, of which the illusion of drug-expanded consciousness is perhaps the most tragic and disastrous of our era. The end of the purely sensate life, again, is despair, and the flower children's crusade, like the children's crusade in medieval Europe, leads only to personal disaster. The one thing we know about youth is that it has no future, and that any strategy of life which lives wholly for the moment leads to a pretty miserable end.

To return, then, to the larger image and to the present moment in the great play which is being played out on the stage of this part of the universe, one name of which is evolution. I have argued that we are now at a very tense and exciting moment of transition between two periods in the condition of man. Only two periods in the past, indeed, represent anything approaching a transition of this magnitude; the first was the transition from the paleolithic to the neolithic societies which resulted from the invention of agriculture and the domestication of some plants and animals which gave man

a food surplus for the first time. The second transition was the so-called urban revolution of some five or six thousand years ago when social organization proceeded to the point where food surpluses could be diverted into cities and support the builders, philosophers, priests, armies, and kings, first of the city states and then of the classical empires. This began the age of civilization. I have argued that the great significance of the present time is that we are in the midst of a third great transition in which civilization is passing away and new condition of man is on the way, as different from that of civilized societies, as they were of the societies which preceded them. I now call this coming condition of man "the developed society" because it is precisely what we may expect to result from the process of development and which we now see going on everywhere.

Science-based Technology

This third great transition is primarily the result of the extraordinary social mutation which gave rise to science, to the scientific subculture and to a science-based technology. Evolution, even biological evolution, takes place primarily in the realm of information, not in the realm of matter and energy which together are conserved. We see evolution as a process in time by which matter is arranged into less and less probable patterns embodying more and more information and more and more capability and potential of producing still more information. We see this even in biological evolution, but with the advent of man and the extraordinary capacity of the human nervous system for knowledge and information processing, evolution went into a new gear. The evolutionary process now takes place mainly in the nervous systems of mankind, which now constitutes by far the larger part of what Pierre Teilhard de Chardin called the "noosphere," that is, the sphere of knowledge in all its forms which envelopes the surface of the earth like a gossamer web. The three transitions in the state of man which I have mentioned are simply examples of evolutionary gear change, and the one we are in today may represent the largest of them all.

The challenge and excitement of the period arises because the transition is precarious, as indeed all evolutionary gear changes probably have been. One thinks, for instance, of how precarious the existence of homo sapiens must have been in the first few generations after the great mutation that produced Adam and Eve, whatever they called themselves, when an epidemic or an accident, a flood or an earthquake, could easily have put an end to the whole experiment that was then beginning. When indeed one thinks of the heart-breaking history of the paleolithic, when for perhaps two hundred thousand years creatures with the same biological capacity as ourselves were constantly struggling to develop culture and were constantly being swept back to earlier levels because of the failure to transmit the painfully acquired knowledge from one generation to the next, one realizes that the precarious nature of the present transition is nothing exceptional.

Population Trap

Then, there is the trap. We are much better aware of this than we were a few years ago, but it still remains an essentially unsolved problem. It is a problem, furthermore, with many facets. In the present generation, the main problem is not the classical Malthusian problem so much as a relatively new one; the distortion of the age distribution, especially in the tropical countries, which has resulted in the drastic decline in the death rate which took place, mainly as a result of the anti-malaria campaigns, around 1950. In many, if not most, tropical countries today we have enormous numbers of children and teenagers, and the populations of working age, say between fifteen and sixty-four, is about as small a percentage of the population as it has ever been in human history. This makes development extremely difficult in these countries because the sheer burden, not only of educating, but even of feeding, the huge numbers of children is almost beyond the capacity of the adult labor force. The crude rate of growth of these populations also presents a formidable obstacle to development. In many of these countries the rate of growth is between 3 and 4 percent per annum which means that the population doubles every generation. This means that even in order to stand still a whole new country has to be built every generation and especially if the population is crowded to start with this task may be virtually impossible.

In a spaceship there are no mines, and no sewers.

Just as we can regard the present moment in the international system as a kind of breathing spell which gives us the chance of transforming the earth into a genuine community, so we can regard the present moment in technology as a chance and probably the last chance of transforming the fossil energy and mineral concentrations of the earth into enough knowledge which will enable us to do without them. In the spaceship man must find a place in a circular process, one in which the only material resources which he has are his own waste products. Such a technology, I am sure, is possible, and there are one or two signs in the twentieth century that it is just over the hill, but we would deceive ourselves if we thought we had already reached it. The long-run population question is the question of what numbers of mankind a spaceship earth can support and this we do not know even to an order of magnitude. If it is only a hundred million, we are in for a rough time; if it is ten billion we may achieve the transition relatively smoothly.

These cosmic vistas may sound rather grand; they have relevance however to the lives of everyone of us for each of us has to face the question as to whether the strategy of his own life and his own decision are part of the transition or part of the trap. In a world of three billion people, perhaps no single life contributes much one way or the other. Nevertheless, the success of the human race in making this transition is going to be the result of cumulative weight of individual lives placed on one side or the other. We can hardly avoid being haunted by the cry of the old hymn and labor song, "Which Side Are You On?" Whatever we may feel about final judgment each one of us has what Adam Smith called "a judge within the breast," and the desire for justification is perhaps one of the most deeply seated desire in the whole human organism, is a desire so deep indeed that it easily takes perverse forms.

Crew Of Earth

Unfortunately, it is not always easy to tell which side we are on, who are the "crew" of the coming spaceship earth and who are the "mutineers" who threaten to destroy it. We are probably more threatened by legitimated and authorized violence as expressed in the Pentagon or the Communist Party than we are by sporadic and essentially ritual violence. Last year's urban riots, for instance, cost us about nine minutes gross national product. The Department of Defense costs us about five weeks' product. The world war industry, indeed, of some hundred and sixty billion dollars diverts resources which are desperately needed for the transition and at the moment is costing far more than any damage that it might impose, so that it is hard to avoid putting it on the negative side, as I would, the whole dialectical philosophy which sees progress only through conflict. This may all be very well on the great plains where we can afford to play cowboys and Indians but in the spaceship it is far too threatening.

On the positive side, one sees the slow development of what might be called the "human identity." Up to now man has found his personal identity largely by identifying with subgroups, with sects, with classes, with nations, or with races. There may still be a place for this even on the spaceship but in a spaceship the primary loyalty and the primary identity must be to the total enterprise. Subordinate identities, religions, national, even racial—are only valuable if they are subordinate and do not become absolute. The critical question with the subordinate identities is whether they encourage or discourage a general benevolence. By this criterion, identities based on mutual respect and affection are healthy, those based on common hatred are pernicious. An attempt to base identity on insufficient of common culture and sentiment also may easily turn out to be destructive. This is why racial identities are almost universally destructive, simply because race is a superficial aspect of the human person. The search for the Black identity in this country at the moment is a good example. Up to a point this is healthy; Black can be beautiful, and black people have enough in their experience in common in many ways to create something like an identity, but Black can also be very boring if it becomes a substitute for the search for the humans, is that they are human, not that they are black. The same things goes for white, green, or any other color.

CORRECTION

Quantities for Used Books available for the following courses were listed in error in our list of Used Books in stock.

Quantities should read as follows:

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The texts for these courses have been changed.

WALLACE'S BOOK STORE

The University now sponsors two fine alternatives to dorm living. One is a women's co-operative house located on campus, the other, an experiment in co-educational living, located just down the street from the co-op house.

Hamilton House, in existence since the early 1940's at UK offers a unique opportunity for the female student who must watch her expense account. The girls and their housemother Mrs. (Mom) Wright plan meals and house duties and thus bring their monthly room and board expenses down to about \$30. This is a \$70

savings per month compared to dorm living.

The house is run very much like a home would be. Mom Wright watches the grocery ads for specials, the girls each take turns doing specific jobs, like setting the table and clearing, or washing the dishes, or just keeping the hall swept, and in this way . . . co-operative living achieves its purpose, less expense to the individual.

The house has space for 22 girls, and is located behind Kneeland Hall. The house is over 150 years old, and is typical of what was at one time a "grand old house." The rooms are spac-

ions and decorated in good taste, yet modest.

For further information concerning Hamilton House, write to Mrs. Wright, Hamilton House, South Limestone Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dillard House on the other hand, welcomes both male and female students. It too is a large home, very similar to Hamilton House. Each student has his own bedroom with a connecting bath. Everyone shares in the responsibilities of the house, and as is the case with the co-op house, expenses are low. The purpose of Dillard House is to offer an "alternative to dorm living."

Alternatives To Dorm Life

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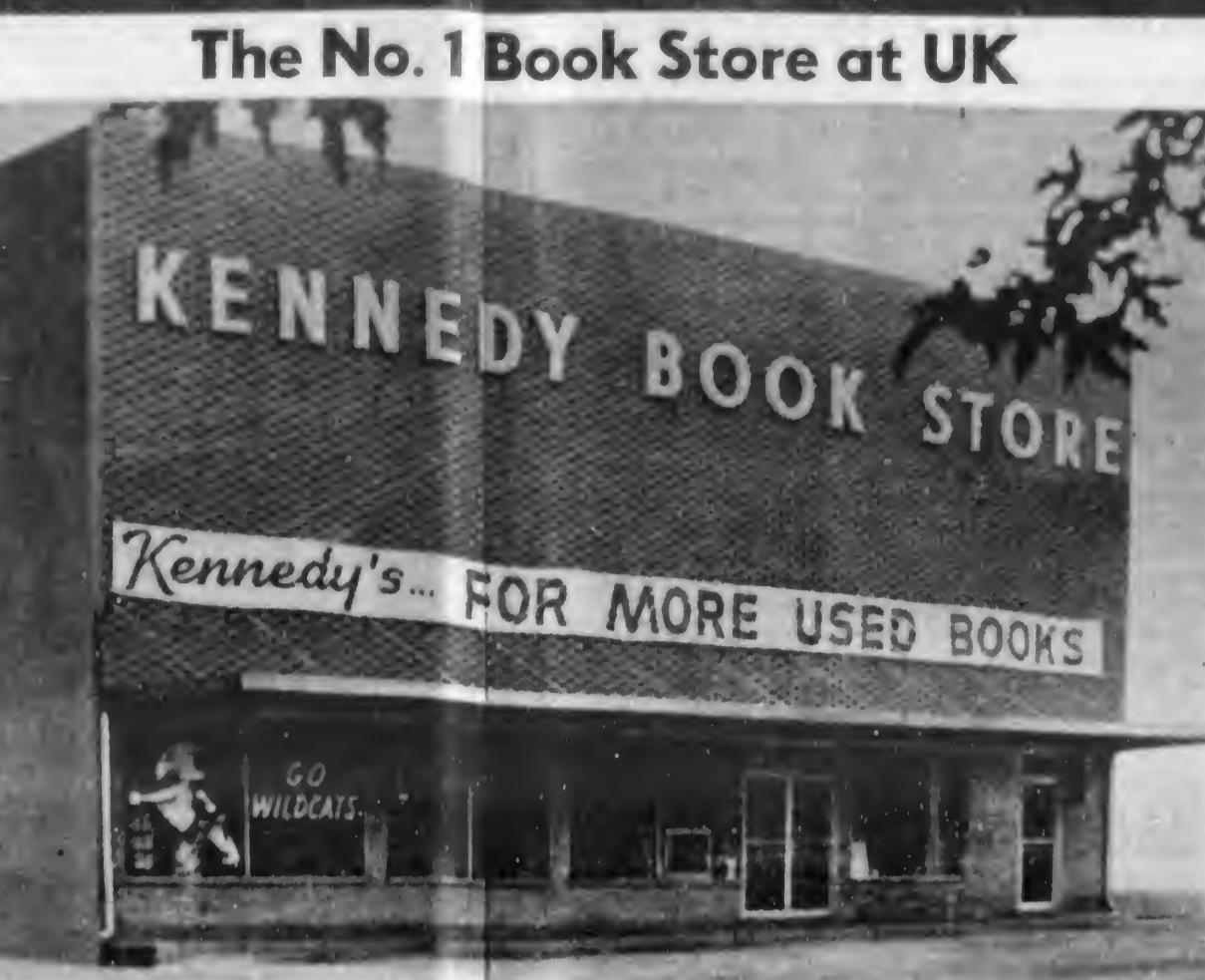
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Singletary Will Be Eighth President Of UK

By DOTTIE BEAN

When the University begins its academic year this fall there will be many changes confronting both new and old students.

The changes in the physical plant are evident. Not so evident are those innovations in its academic character. And, remaining to be seen are the changes in the attitudes of the student body which each new "generation" of students must bring.

But the change which must undoubtedly affect the University most of all is that which has occurred in the administration.

For now the University is to move from the unsettling era described in the phrase coined for it as "the acting University," and into one in which its progress will be shaped by Dr. Otis A. Singletary, the eighth president of UK.

During the preceding era of

the search, re-offered the bid to Dr. Singletary and after the year had ended, it was announced that he had accepted. His appointment was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees on May 27 and he will take office about Aug. 18.

The Board of Trustee noted unanimously to make Dr. Kirwan, who had served almost a year as Acting President, the seventh permanent president of UK. The records will show Dr. Kirwan was permanent president.

Dr. Singletary is 47 years old and comes to the University from his former position as executive vice-chancellor for academic affairs, University of Texas System.

He is a native of Mississippi and has served in many administrative positions throughout the South.

At the University of Texas he was first an instructor of his-

turning to the classroom to teach upper division and graduate courses in history, said Monday that although the presidency had been an "enjoyable" experience for him, he was "glad to be turning the position over to a man of the stature and character of Dr. Singletary."

"We are very fortunate to be getting him," he added.

Dr. Kirwan said that he could foresee no "major problems" facing Dr. Singletary when he takes office. "The morale in general is good," he said. "With a new president and one I think will be very well liked by the students, I think we will be in good shape."

He said that although he would not try to guess what Singletary's plans for programs for the University would be, he "suspected that one course will be to refine and improve what has been instituted in the past few years."

Dr. Kirwan said he had few regrets in leaving the presidency. "I did not look forward to taking it, because it interrupted many things that I wanted to do. But I have enjoyed it and I am ready to leave it. Despite the 14-hour days, it has been a pleasant experience and I had wonderful support from the students, the staff and the Board of Trustees."

"The year turned out better than I thought it would," he said. "When I was appointed, there were many important positions to be filled and during the year more positions such as that of football coach, dean of Arts and Sciences and dean of agriculture were vacated. But I received no pressure to fill them and every recommendation I made was accepted by the Board of Trustees. All of these positions are now filled and I think we're in better shape than we have been for a long time."

"I owe the University a lot," he concluded. "I was glad to serve it in any way I could. I received splendid cooperation and support from everyone and I thank them for it."

In December, 1968, when Dr. Singletary was being considered for the UK post, Merkaye Presley, a graduate student at the University of Texas at Austin, wrote a special news analysis for the Kernel.



Dr. Otis Singletary, who will take over in August as president of UK, is currently at the University of Texas, at Austin.

former President John W. Oswald, a new look of expansion was brought to the University—both physically and academically. And it ended with the controversial resignation of President Oswald in the spring of 1967.

With his resignation came a slow and deliberate search for another administrator who could carry on the progress Oswald set into motion. In the meantime, Dr. A. D. Kirwan was appointed to act as interim president.

The many false starts and premature hopes of the search throughout the 1968-69 academic year were indicative of problems which the committees of administrators, faculty and students appointed to find a new president, came up against.

Then came a premature announcement of several names of administrators who were being seriously considered for the position. Included among them was Dr. Singletary, who then denounced any possibility of his accepting the position.

The committees then continu-

tory. He then served as associate dean of the college of Arts and Sciences from 1958-59, and was assistant to the president from 1960-61. He received the Students' Association teaching excellence award in both 1958 and 1959 and also the Scarborough Teaching Excellence Award.

Dr. Singletary received his degrees from Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., and Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. He has written two books: "Negro Militia and Reconstruction," and "The Mexican War," along with several studies.

In 1968 he wrote "Freedom and Order on Campus" for the American Council on Education.

He and his wife and children will move into Maxwell Place about October 1.

At a press conference at the University early in June, Dr. Singletary indicated that he considered campus unrest to be higher education's "most pressing problem." After the news conference he and his wife attended a public reception held at the Student Center.

Dr. Kirwan, who will be re-

"Dr. Singletary is an effective administrator," she said, who has won the admiration of students as well as faculty members and fellow administrators during his short tenure at the University of Texas."

John R. Silber, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at UT, called Singletary "a superb administrator."

Silber continued: "He has the most remarkable understanding of the political context in which higher education must function . . . of any man I know."

He also has the fine understanding of the faculty member's point of view due to his long years as a faculty member. And he has the gumption to know where the students are and to know how he has to keep in close contact with them."

To keep order Singletary says, universities need to accept the responsibility of making certain sanctions: "Expulsion is the ultimate sanction which gives meaning to the other sanctions."

In his American Council report, Singletary wrote, "Of course, no model or code could be applicable to all campuses, but in any system there are certain elements to which particular attention should be directed, including but not restricted to the following:

A set of fundamental principles that undergird the structure;

"A published code of rules and regulations;

"An unambiguous rational for dealings with violations; and

"A clear-cut policy regarding sanctions."

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Computerized Records

Continued From Page 10

In undertaking a study of what was being done currently and what had to be done in the future, Hall and his associates worked with "work groups," representing each UK department.

Chairman of the work groups were selected and over a period of 12 months, a survey of all records and procedures was taken. The work groups, composed of about 70 people, were asked to canvass the University to determine what information was needed to enable all offices to do their jobs effectively and economically. The survey was carried on in addition to regular duties.

Hall stated that his office subscribes to a basic philosophy that "every person wants to do good work in their jobs."

He said his office is helping by providing good information and by bringing about changes in working procedures "so they can do good work with less frustration and effort."

This University-wide systems study is unique, Hall noted. Insofar as he knows, it is the first time a major university has conducted its own systems' study to determine what information is currently needed and what demands will be in the years ahead. He noted that such studies usually are contracted to private firms which charge "tens of thousands of dollars."

There are more than 650 different programs used on computers at UK, to accomplish a multitude of administrative purposes.

In addition, there are several hundred other computer programs used in the educational field, including research projects. Hall said the systems planning study has indicated that the University is making good use of its computers, even though there is less money appropriated for data processing than in most other comparable institutions.

Other data to go on the computers include equipment and supplies. A method is being developed to enable warehouse managers to use the computer to get accurate inventory records. The computer will print out a list of items for re-order when they are needed.

Within the personnel records office, one set of files is maintained for the Office of International Education. Computerized records will include information on faculty and staff who have studied or traveled in foreign countries or who write or speak foreign languages. The countries and languages are identified so that reports can be prepared.

"Many other universities are keenly interested in our systems planning project," Hall said. "We apparently are one of the leaders in this type work among colleges and universities and most of the credit goes to the work groups and to Dr. A.D. Albright, executive vice president, and the vice president for business affairs, Robert F. Kerley."

The Administrative Systems Planning staff consists of three systems analysts who work as a project team. Donald Boyanowski serves as the lead analyst in organization analysis and business records system. George Witt directs Electronic Data Processing Systems, and Drew McKinney specializes in business procedures and forms design. "This system will enable us to do a much better job in meeting the needs of our students," Hall said.



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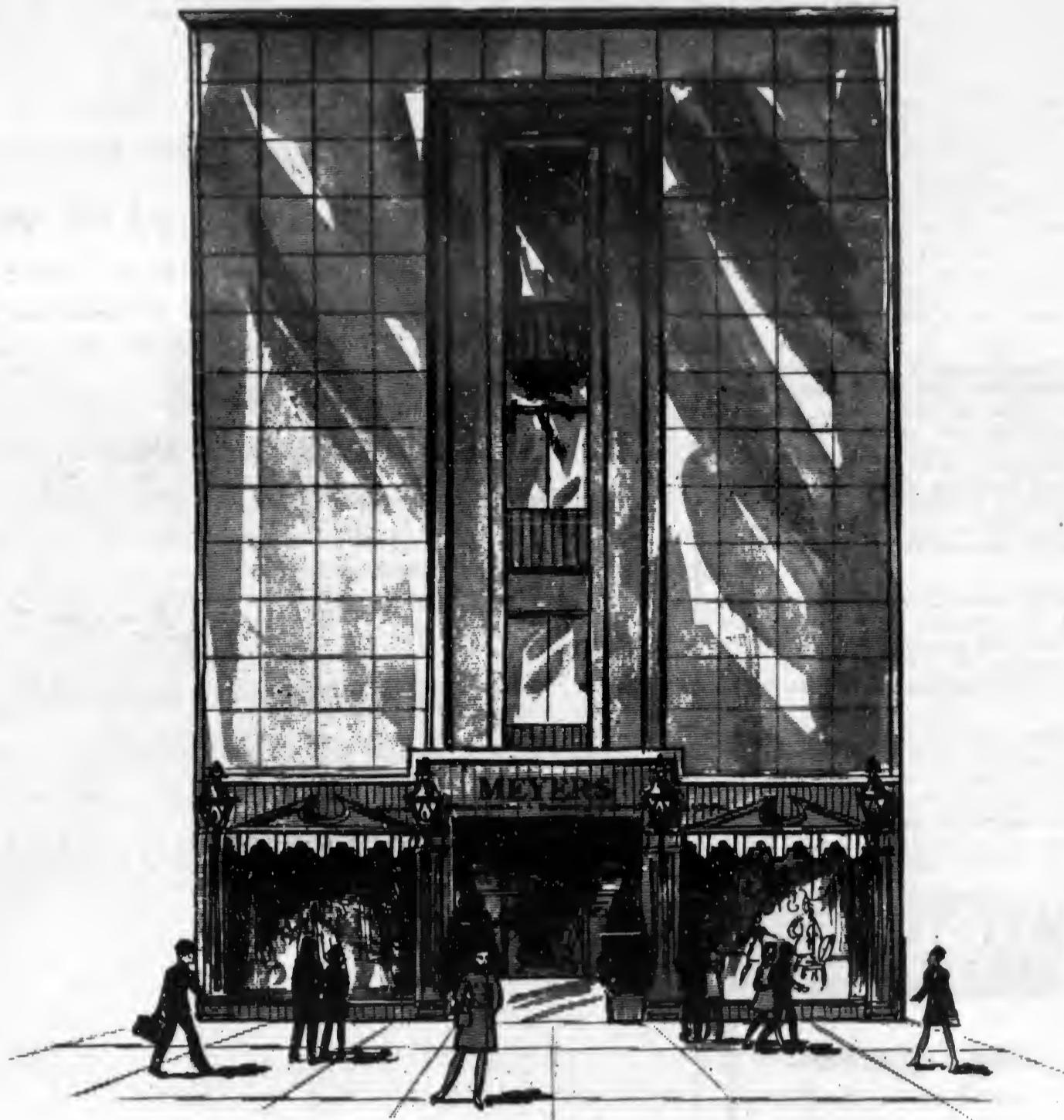
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Two network commentators, filling time during a portion of the televised Apollo 11 moonshot, discussed with great emotion the problems of the earth, including the air and water pollution that man has created, poverty, war, starvation, etc. How small these problems must seem to the two men already on the moon, they said. Man is a "speck" yet think of the great audacity that has been characteristic of that "speck." Perhaps from any distance, especially a great one, man can more easily see the problems of a familiar place. So too with Lexington, Kentucky. You who will be living here for the next several years should be interested in the personal criticism below. It can do no less than serve as a quiet reminder of your "hometown."

All "hometowns," like people resist change. When they do, they merely exist frozen on a planet, that like its inhabitants is audacious in its own aloneness.

"You can't go home again," said Thomas Wolfe. "Going Home to Lexington, Kentucky;" the possibility now because it is every town.

GOING HOME IN AMERICA:

Elizabeth Hardwick

Lexington, Kentucky

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Elizabeth Hardwick left Lexington to go to the University of Kentucky and Columbia, and she is now living in New York. A novelist and critic, she is advisory editor of The New York Review of Books. Some of her essays were collected in *A View of My Own*.

This was, is truly home to me, not just a birthplace. I was born here and educated here, left when I was twenty-three, but have always returned, even though my visits have been less frequent in recent years. Mama and Papa are dead, but my brothers and sisters remain and a few friends. And Lexington? The mud of the present years flows peacefully over the mud of the past. That which remains the same is the most altered. The bird returns and finds the old nest, rotting, but still shaped by the dusty brown twigs. In the distance there are strange, new trees, never seen before, full of pink and blue and aqua feathers and rainproof straw and chirpy little birdlings whose will and wishes are a mystery. The bright unknown somehow casts a pall over the square memorials, those things even more than fifty years ago thought to be comfortably antique, warm with time. I am astonished, gazing over the rooftops of bank buildings, at the peculiarity of my feelings, the oddity of my passions, the meagerness of the landscape that I singled out for myself, like a surveyor pacing off a plot of stony soil, the rocks appearing like diamonds, constituting a chosen claim. I loved only Main Street, the ten-cent store, the old cigar store, where newspapers and magazines were sold, the Ben Ali, the Strand and the State movie theaters, the lobbies of the Lafayette and Phoenix Hotel, Liggett's, the sandwiches on soft, white Kleenex bread at Morford's Drug, the July dress sales at Embry's and Wolf-Wile's.

A crescendo of anxiety accompanies the past, and the new is only boredom on the surface, incomprehensible to me in its true nature, its unvarying plants and shoots flowering to their fate, its structures square and double-storied or stretched out in the way acceptable to our time, acceptable everywhere, in every city, each state, according to investment. Who can read that history—the history of now? Only some awkward boy or girl sweating in the playroom, swept on by the electrified

jarrings and groanings of the house, will return to tell us what it has been—whether about Lexington or not is hard to say, for the glory of the place is a certain vault-like unreality, deadening to the lift of the questioner's voice, since you have only to ask to be told what the Bluegrass is all about, what Lexington means.

In any part of the South, the mind struggles, wondering whether to lie under the blanket of the past or to endure the chill of the present. It is a difficult place, the enemy of the concrete and the particular. "How can you be from here, and think like you do?" What can I have, always, since my first breath, "been from Kentucky." So much that is mean and unworthy in our country is appearance; people are always acting a part, banal, tacky, unfelt, inauthentic. Social wickedness and follies are "received" just as the emotion we feel sometimes about the flag in a breeze; they seem to unite the one with the many. They imagine themselves Southern, image themselves white people: imagine that this is definition, that the equation will have a certain solution, that the answer is their own. They are like the Aztecs with their bird god; prophesies that brought unceasing pain were nevertheless a daily consolation. There is a dreamlike, piercing pleasure in whiteness whenever it stands, even on a precipice, withing sight of blackness. Poor people have lived on that alone, amidst every diminishment and insult, returning to it, as to the awakening sun in the morning.

Old families; no, our ancestors are horses. I would have gone to the ends of the earth to escape from ashtrays with horses on them, from the holy frescoes of turf scenes, winding around bar-rooms. And yet I store up in memory one or two rural treasures. The old Elmendorf horse farm lives on in me, like some beautiful, leafy, vine-laden Piranesi landscape. I seem to remember the damp, dark olive green of its lawns, the shaded black trees, the path rolling, here and there brushed with sun-since, and yet closed, forest-dense, and only the pillars of the old mansion standing. Calumet Farm, with its Derby Winners, its white fences and milky barns, trimmed with red, bathed in cheer and hope, always seemed to me a bit of California. These are our cathedrals and abbeys.

Heroes® Man o' War ("a strapping fellow, in color a dark chestnut") was on view in the old days. There was

a grandeur of muscle and a splendor of coat; memories of many a costly stand as stud seemed to linger in his coffee-brown eyes. Still an interview with this old Adam was of a singularly unresonant kind; you came away only with what you had brought with you. The thud of hooves, the highly bred, valuable thoroughbreds, were felt to bring honor to citizen and wanderer. Wizened, stunted jockey and luckless, strapped bettor took his place, each in his niche, engaged in a special pageantry.

1788: The Kentucky Gazette:

The famous horse Pilgarlic, of a beautiful color, full fourteen hands three inches high, rising ten years old, will stand the ensuing season at the head of Salt River at Captain Ave Irvin's, Mercer County, and will cover mares at the very low price of ten shillings a leap . . .

What does the occasion of return call for? Description, comparison? Truth to oneself or to them? There is something sinful in being from a middle-sized, admired place, a place with an overbearing mythology. When I was in graduate school at Columbia, I met a girl who had grown up on a greatrich person's estate in Long Island. Her father was a gardener and her mother a cook. It seemed to me that this was a sort of light-house, from which you could see a great deal that was meant to be hidden. It is easy to reach an ironical wisdom from a low spot, especially if you are disinclined to hopeless feats of emulation and not easily moved to admiration. But this girl, her whole life scarred by a brilliant and somehow unaccommodating intelligence, was inarticulate and bitter and wild with rage. In her twisted little heart the blood test beat with hatred when the cars drove up the driveway. She, with her eternal reading of James and Proust, hated the very smell of the evening air, filled with the unsettling drawl of debutantes; but true hatred came to rest in the sound of her father's gardening shears at the hedge and the swish, swish of her mother in rubber-soled nurse's shoes and a hairnet, bending forward with a bowl of vegetables resting expertly on her open palm. In truth, here was a great spirit destroyed by feudalism—a knotty little peasant reared in a Southampton cottage.

And so the horse farms were a sort of estate and, previously, people spoke of them almost in a hushed

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*"The mirror gives
back a blur."
And so, the old gives
way slowly and with
grace to the new.*

I often felt guilty later, a fraud, that I knew nothing about the mountains . . .

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voice, but the owners, mostly well-known, immensely rich sportsmen, were absentees, like the old landowners of Russia who lived in Petersburg and often went years without visiting the estates. The Horse was supreme, but the great owners hardly existed in our folklore, fortunately. Our golden stallion, standing on the courthouse as a weather-vane, was our emblem, and the prince came from afar not for our graceful Lexington ways and our beautiful girls, but for our creatures, chewing limestone to perpetuate a dynasty of swift bones. It is said that certain of the rich farm owners now spend a part of the year in residence. "When the W's put their children in school here, the teachers were afraid to correct them." How close to the surface, like the capillaries of a vein, are the traditions of local life. A glimpse of the truly rich, and the diseased relentlessness of their consumption, diminishes the claims of the local gentry. The prestige of "old families"—based upon what forgotten legacies beyond simple endurance in a more or less solvent condition?—cannot stand up to those bodies decorated with the precious minerals of the earth, covered with the skins of the most astonishing animals, seeking comfort and pleasures from the possession of every offering of the ground and the manufacturing imagination. Indeed who is old Dr. So and So, and Miss Somebody, with her garden and her silver cups? A blooded horse could buy and sell the lot of them.

Tobacco—that is truly more local, but I know nothing about it except that I would rather see the full-grown plants in a field than the quivering, wavering beauty of a new foal. The old warehouses and the tobacco sales; with the gossip of prices, the farmlands, the grading of the leaves—there is still something of a century ago, something of the country scenes in George Eliot. The memory of funtion, of sowing and reaping again. Allotments and methods and machinery and bargains with tenants and country agents and rage at the government. But all I know about planting, all that I remember, are the violets and lilies of the valley at Castlewood, or is it called "Loudoun"—a brownish-gray stone Gothic Revival house—where we wandered; and tomato plants in our own resistant garden, and gladiola bulbs, yielding after effort, finally, their pinkish-orange goblets; and the difficult dahlia, forever procrastinating, heavily blooming at last, a liverish purple, or fuchsia. How I wish I could remember the names of the strains: weren't they Eleanor Roosevelt or Martha Washington? Papa at six in the morning, smoking a cigarette, staring at the staked dahlia, the staked gladiola. Never anything you could put in a vase.

Winter visits from New York on the George Washington of the G & O, wearing a putative mink from the Ritz Thirst Shop, on 57th Street. The train passed

through mining towns in West Virginia, down through Olive Hill and Morehead, a stinging, green stillness along the way, the hills rising up on either side, to cradle the train as it slipped through the valley. Square, leaning cabins, clinging like mountain goats, ribbons of wood smoke stabbing Pine, Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come . . . I often felt guilty later, a fraud, that I knew nothing about the mountains except their songs, nothing firsthand of Appalachia, the martyrdom of Floyd Collins, of exhausted mine strips, of miners and their shy and resigned families, of the company stores, the rapacious mineowners. I read all that in *The Nation* and *The New Republic* and grieved and fumed like an idealist from the Bronx, but somehow I never met anyone who was going up that way, although I knew many who had come down from there, bringing the disreputable vowels of Harlan County, of London and Hazard, into the Bluegrass.

Beyond the business streets, there was nothing that held me except the older section of town, just north of Main. The newer "East End" with its 1920 stuccos and colonials, its nice tree-lined strips, its Drives and Ways and Avenues, its complacent children, its new Episcopalians and Christian Scientists: all of this was handsome and prosperous and comfortable and yet it lacked any compromising hint of history, seemed an elaborate defense against all the sufferings except alcoholism. There were, out there, no Negroes just around the corner, no truck routes to Ohio, no bums in cheap hotels, or country people arriving on Saturday. There was not a town of a similar size in the land that did not have its own nearly identical houses and laurel bushes, which told in their own hieroglyph the same story. Real Lexington was, to me, the old central core. It was Gratz Park and the Public Library, Morrison Chapel at Transylvania College, the John Hunt Morgan House, Dr. Buckner's house, called Rose Hill, and surviving amidst the rusty oilcans of a filling station, backed by the peeling frames of old pipes, broken clotheslines, Coke bottles, and the debris of hope—those unchurning washing machines, discarded toilet bowls, rusting tire rims. In the North End, poor and rich, black and white, lived together blankly and, on the part of the white people, regrettably; but there it was, a certain tradition attaching to the serene old houses on Broadway, on Second and Third on Limestone and Mill. Alas, neither group could be thought of as enlarged or ennobled by the forced coupling: blankness, yes blankness, rather than blindness, an absence, a Sahara, with its caravans of Fords and Chevrolets looking straight ahead toward the beckoning oases, those divisions and subdivisions, developments and superdevelopments.

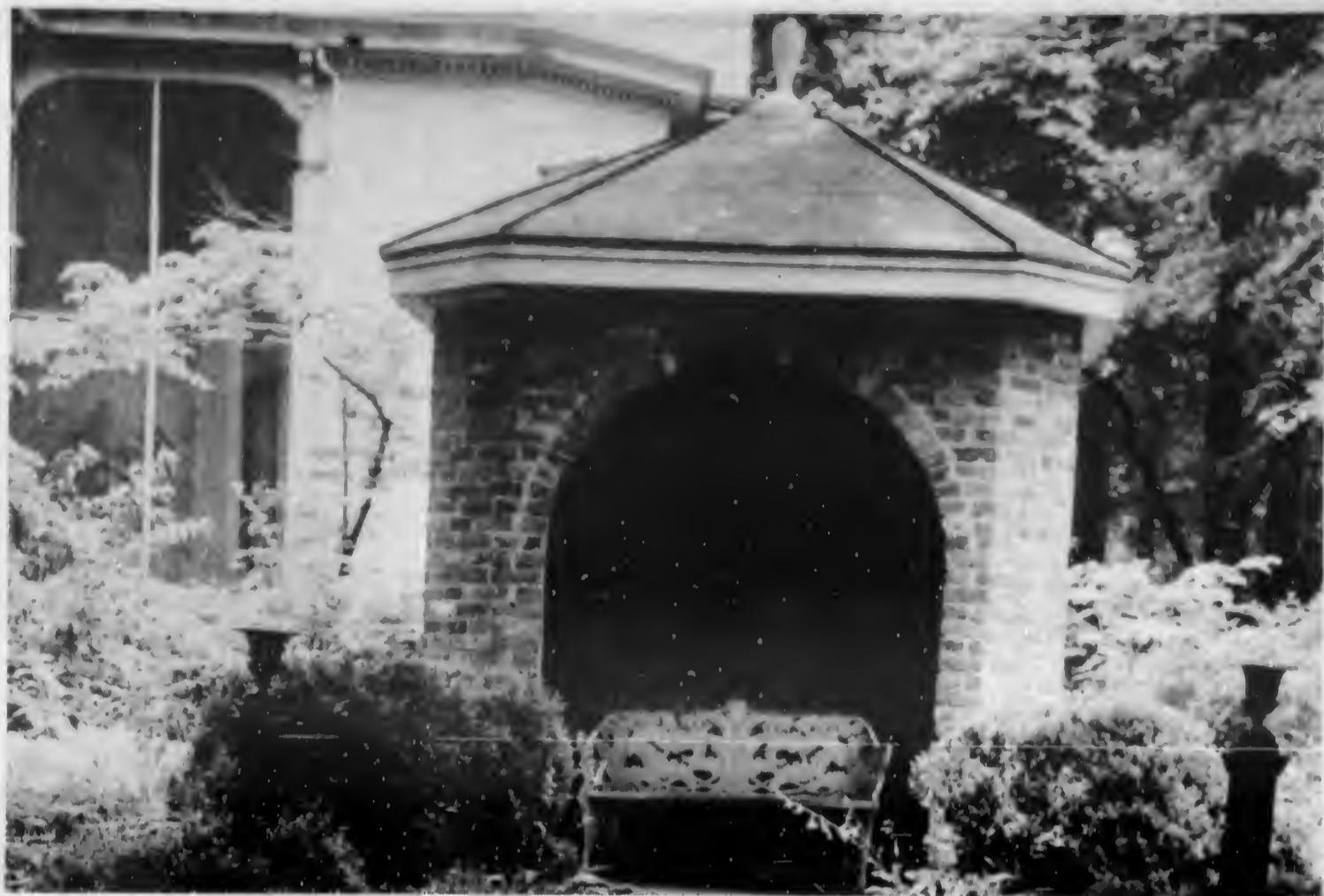
In all our decades in Lexington, we lived in only two houses, both of them modest indeed; the first surrounded by black people and the second, somewhat "nicer," a

few blocks away. It was in this North End of town, this mixture of the unlikely, among the races and classes, flung together by time and accident rather than by design worked out by building contractors. Negroes, the ill-lit, rather darkly protected streets around the Public Library, Transylvania, where my two older sisters graduated, the dilapidated alleys, the race fights on Fifth Street, the depressing red-light district to the east, where the offerings on the porches or in the windows usually seemed to be missing some limb or another, the "bad black men" in their saloons on, yes, Race Street, where you didn't walk, but often drove through, quickly, in a car, vaguely troubled by the flash of knives, the siren of the police wagon in the night. The most interesting thing was to be witness day in and day out to the mystery of behavior in your own neighborhood, to the side-by-side psychodramas of the decent and wage-earning, and the anarchi and bill-owing, to the drunken husband and the prayer-meeting couple. Of course that is just "life" and the monk in his cell, the tycoon at the golf links cannot escape these contraries. Still, the individual existence must take place somewhere and you live under the illusion of the particular, caught up in the spell of the setting.

The old Lexington race track burned down. The horses screamed all night. This meant that during the season, fall and spring, we would, from the sidewalk, no longer see the cars streaming by, the pedestrians hurrying, nor have bedded down all around us, on cots in the neighbors' living rooms, the old monkey-faced jockeys. I remember little of this, but an image remains, as of an ancient troll it was an old jockey, drunk, wanting us to play "Funiculi Funicula" on the piano, while he sobbed, for joy and sadness . . . Harken, harken, music sounds afar . . . In the 1930s, under Roosevelt, one of the first housing projects went up on the site of the destroyed racing course. This place absolutely fascinated me, with its rules and its applications, its neat little plots, and there was always a good deal of talk about who was "in the project" and who was trying to get into it. Why should these uniform structures inflame the imagination that was repelled by subdivisions? No doubt it was the sway of sheer idea, of reclamation, even of a sort of socialism, of planning, price, and accommodation brought into a reasonable harmony. The project endures, looking a little quaint and small and subdued, but still bringing to mind Roosevelt's first term.

Autumn nights, the maul and jar of Halloween, fear as I ran alone, at eight o'clock down the little lane beside our house, with only an old street light, like a distant moon, to lighten these last steps. Everyone in his house, cool wind, working people thinking of going to bed soon. A few years later, across town, at Henry Clay High School, I remember best a light rain splash.

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... 'Thank you, ma'ams' in the shops, play-acting domineering fantasies of women clerking in better dresses.'

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ing the windows of cars, and the hours and hours and hours, the eternity, of students parked outside Saloshin's Drug, drinking Cokes. They are all married and some have been dead for a long time. "Drinking himself to death" is not a mere phrase. It was the fate of quite a few that I have known, gone in their youth, and the ones thus seized quite unexpected. It seemed to fall upon them, the blackness of night. Peace be with you all—Earl and Billy and Bobby and Betty and Sammy and Lutie!

A cold snap in the winter, japonica in the spring, the trees arching overhead on Bryan Station Pike. Teeth pulled early, the nuns at the old St. Joseph Hospital. The mind is shaken by the memory of certain lives it bore witness to, day in and day out, without being particularly friendly, actually not friendly at all, merely in a proximity. About so many of these one feels as William James did of the memory of a poor epileptic in an asylum: "... a black-haired youth with greenish skin, entirely idiotic . . . He sat there like a sort of

She was very tall, and while perhaps not designed for perpetual good luck, also not born for this desolating misery. I am far from sure that she took money, and I know that she drank but was not a drunkard. Still she suffered terribly from her dissipations and was most lovingly nursed through her tears and pains by her family. Late at night, you could hear the car door slam on the street behind us and down the narrow, dark moonlit lane came Juanita, her heels clicking on the pavement. Or sometimes she arrived by the street in front of our houses, by taxicab or by car. The yellow lights shone out in the darkness, all still and sleeping. The screen door of Juanita's house slammed gently. You could imagine the bodies of her parents turning, with relief, in their beds. Home at last was this tall, curly-haired, curious voluntary, asleep once more was the by now swollen and coarsened pleasure seeker. It all had to be paid for. She cried a lot, in pain, perhaps from hangovers, and later from venereal disease. Patience and devotion and sympathy whispered to her at home. "Juanita is not feeling well today," her raw-boned old mother, large and neat in her long, full housedress, would say. "Maybe she's catching a little cold." And not too many years later Juanita fearfully died, of prodigious pains and sores, expiring with unbelievable suffering.

When I looked at the awful record of Victorian lechery, recorded in the appallingly coldhearted and obsessive *My Secret Life*, every hideous fornication of that Victorian gentleman and his wretched street girls, nearly all of them harassed by poverty and born into misery, made me think of poor Juanita and her foul existence. But due to what?

November walking around the decayed streets where I had lived for so long, everything was sad, empty in the midmorning, broken down. But how unbelievably unloved, but defiant, much stronger than we are. All of them still alive!

Poor neighborhoods are vulnerable to winter. Gray sky and bare lawns, stripped trees reveal every weakness, every sagging seam and rotting board, Muddy yards and dusty porches furnished with last summer's reclining deck chairs, soggy vinyl cushions, left to the storms. Walruck; Duncan Park is a bomb site. (Heremey oldest sister and her husband met, with whistles around their necks, as "playground directors.") In Duncan Park we learned to play volley ball and tennis and listened to band concerts on Thursday night, Mama and Papa and all of us, with the young ones parading in Hollywood bobs and hand-me-downs, giggling above the breathless wrong notes of the French horns and the slippery scales of the comet. I cannot remember a single melody played in the bandstand at Duncan Park during these elated evenings. And this is odd, since my whole life in Kentucky is punctuated by the memory of light classics and popular music of all kind. The sixth grade and Miss Fox, our music teacher, off we went to the state Music Memory Contest in Louisville, the first step I ever took out of Fayette County. The list of the tunes we were to identify, by a sort of multiple choice I think, are fixed in memory forever: "Poet and Peasant Overture" "Anvil Chorus," "Amaryllis" by Ghis, "Humoresque," etc. In Duncan Park, too, we learned a great deal of dismal wisdom before we wanted to.

Everything now is Negro, black, where Maryanne lived, and Billie Joe suffered, and Hope and Eleanor, and the preacher, and those who went to the Methodist Church and the Baptist Church, and the Crittenden Home for Unwed Mothers, and the house, new, right next to ours, where an abortionist, a woman, strange, sinister as

a kidnapper, lived for a short time, and where there was once Old Mrs. This and the Blank Sisters, and those who worked at the front desk of the Lexington Laundry, the saleslady at Purcell's, the man from the Gas Company, the postman, the man who rode a bicycle, and Mrs. Keating, "a character," and Mrs. Newman, widow of a professor of engineering, her daughter teaching in the Canal Zone.



Red brick interrupted by the blankest of windowpanes, through which could be seen patches of black flickering like dark birds on the edge of the sea. This was our junior high school and memories of it descended on my brain like chloroform. I, a visitor now, skeptically at the door, facing the worn hallway, felt like a wife at the penitentiary on a Sunday. It is not without reason that all these places are called institutions. Young Negroes, heirs to my beaten-down junior high school, seemed to be studying what we had studied, nothing much. And there flying high above, lost in some smoky cloud, were white teachers, like our teachers—Miss Owsley, Miss Skinner, Miss Wallace, Miss Denney. Surely all that was a thousand years ago, on some green sward, in a smoky, broken hut. A horrible sameness, nothingness mixed in the air: these poor black people had moved up

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sculptured Egyptian cat or Peruvian mummy, moving nothing but his black eyes and looking absolutely non-human. This image and my fear entered into a species of combination with each other. That shape am I, I felt, potentially. Nothing that I possess can defend me from that fate, if the hour for it should strike for me as it struck for him."

A neighborhood girl, later a woman, for whom we all felt an intense pity and wonder and a mystical and mutual slumbering. The fall of man, the loss of grace; in youth certain pathetic and benighted souls seem to represent the fallen state too vividly and openly to be endured. Without economic necessity, this girl became a prostitute, and spent her nights in the most sordid and degrading dumps and rooming houses, wandering around raw saloons near the old wholesale houses. She was the much-loved daughter of a railroad worker, a responsible hard-working mother, and a tall, fair, old grandmother who smoked a corn cob pipe. Juanita! When she was still in high school, before her "career" began, she stood around the yard a lot, with her fat, sausage curls nestling near the collar of her freshly-ironed dress.



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to the nothing we had vacated—the textbooks, the lesson plans, the teachers, struggling through humid summer school in education courses at the University of Kentucky. The merest glimpse of the white teachers and they, not the children, looked like prison inmates, stuck with a sentence. Was there one, carrying like a burdensome tumor some inspiration, some love or devotion? Humor? Life? The principal of the school, a Negro, was going out for an appointment. He told me that the remaining white people in our neighborhood, most of them, had simply within the last year fled the scene, abandoned the turf. Chalk shrieked across the blackboard, restless bodies moved in the seats, the office typist struck the keys. Across the way, the old tumble-down grocery store, foul with pickles and a half a century of artificial flavors, waited impatiently for the afternoon pennies. Trucks braked down Fourth Street. The locked cars of the staff snoozed in the driveway.

Did we learn anything at Lexington Junior High? I have only one blazing North Star that steers me back to the seventh grade. Our class went by bus to Pee-wee Valley, Kentucky, to visit the house "immortalized" by Annie Fellows Johnston, the author of *The Little Colonel* books. Art and life came together then, in the dappled sunshine, and the house was made of white dreams. A long, maple-lined driveway, gracefully, slowly curved up to the great plantation mansion, laid out as peacefully and romantically as words on a page. Precious little mistress, sweet and gentle Little Colonel: was she there, we wondered, almost sick with pleasure, was she there in the farthest strawberry patch? This does not seem very advanced for the seventh grade

and its loss is scarcely a deprivation. The bells rang out, the black students, and a few white ones, filled the halls, and the teachers, convicted, exhaled, breathing hard into the gloomy air. Torpor, nothingness, like an orphanage.

Transylvania College, Constantine Rafinesque, "one of the strangest and most brilliant figures of the middle frontier," Botany, shells, flora, stalking the wilderness, bearded, wearing a cape, looking like a Jew peddler, and perhaps he was, although he claimed Turkey and France and Germany. Too many roots arouse suspicion. My sister, Annette, was crowned Miss Transylvania on the steps of Morrison Chapel on a June morning. "Dusty" Booth was Mr. Pioneer. Annette was wearing an off-white evening dress, the skirt in layers of ruffles, short in front, and going down in the back. Thus she symbolized the conquest of the wilderness, the hacking of the Indians, the capture of the fields, and the massacre at the spring, at Bryan Station.

High nasal, "Thank you, ma'ams" in the ships, play-acting domineering fantasies of women clerking in Better Dresses. I keep thinking of the deerlike shyness of country people, making the rounds on a Saturday morning, with their eggs and chickens and sometimes a guilt. I suppose they stand in the place of something else, as the figure in a dream is really filling in for someone more important. These faces, hardly real, and the dingy nylon curtains, the groaning airconditioners, the empty Coke machines of a downtown hotel seem to unite, to represent the past. At the hotel desk, listening to the courtesies of the elderly clerks, your dreams are made of pink lampshades in the Bluegrass Room, memories from a hundred towns. The electric organ in the Shenandoah Bar, plastic rhododendron in the Claridge Lounge, green and blue waves on the wallpaper of the South Pacific Club, floor like those of a sour shower stall in the Tahiti Grill: the downtowns from Atlanta to Bangor are the nostalgic remains of America.

Is not Kentucky truly "the dark and bloody ground"? Was there a mysterious race of Mound Builders here before the Indians? White (yes indeed) and of high culture (yes), greatly superior to the Indian tribes who came down from the North, like some Danish barbaric tribesmen sighting Rome? If that is not enough, think of Big Bone Lick in Boone County as the graveyard of extinct animals, prehistoric elephant and mammoth. Tusks eight feet long, thigh bones four or five feet long, and enormous teeth weighing eight or nine pounds! I got all of this from a small blue school book of the

1930s (introduction by Irvin S. Cobb) . . . Nothing is to be gained by reality, but much is lost in illusion.

The mirror gives back a blur. They'll go to the woods no more, that we know. A bizarre new life, ears tuned above the noise. The pathos of little businesses, their night lights flickering in the dark, their stocks and displays, their expansions and contractions and family lines. Established, 1917, in blood and mud, a little shoe store, fifty years of cash and credit, deaths, disappointments, summer weddings, old report cards. The years chronicled in the A&P ads in the Lexington Herald-Leader.

Mary Todd Lincoln is nothing to be happy about. Neurotic, self-loving, in debt at the White House, a



bad wife, a rotten mother. Isn't there a story of them in a carriage on the way to meet Grant in Virginia and Mary Todd meanly rapping the whole way, berating him who was no-account? A Lexington girl. Perhaps he was not sorry to go, after all. He had backed off from her once, but then, losing his nerve, returned.

Up the same old streets again, and suddenly, after a broken fence the devastating whiteness, undimmed by the slate-gray November lawn, of the manor house, too grand, at Third Street. Beautiful long windows, clear, calling to the light. On the east, the north, the south, and the west sides: the same old downward path.

"Who speaks of victory? Survival is all."

Poison Gas A Problem

EDGEWOOD, Md.—(CPS)—"An accident could occur here at any time like it did at Dugway in Utah. Only it won't be 6,400 sheep. It will be 3,000,000 people."

That is how Keith D. Garlid, out against the Army's plans to ship more than 800 carloads of obsolete nerve gas across the country for dumping in the Atlantic Ocean.

McCarthy's efforts also were instrumental in forcing the Pentagon to announce that nerve gas was being tested in the air at three American military bases: Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah, and Edgewood.

At the Dugway base last year
Continued on Page 22, Col. 3

Wallace's Book Store

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AN OPEN MESSAGE To INCOMING STUDENTS From The Student Body President



TIM FUTRELL

University life is an exciting time. It will be a period of great change and adjustment for you, but it also thrusts upon you many new opportunities. The foremost of these, I think, is the opportunity to serve other students, to work to effect programs and ideas which benefit all students.

The opportunities involved in the U. K. Student Government are particularly challenging. To involve more students in decision-making, to chart courses of action which cure the causes of student unrest - these are some of the more noble purposes with which our Student Government has involved itself.

But, we need your help! An application to be an ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT is shown below. Won't you complete it and return it today if you are truly interested in Student Government work. At least 20 students will be chosen to participate as Administrative Assistants to the President. The work should afford many of you an opportunity to serve others as well as introducing you early to important facets of campus life.

Welcome to the University!

APPLICATION STUDENT GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS PROGRAM

Name (in full)

Campus Address (if known)

Home Address (in full)

Home Phone Intended Major

High School Grade Standing

High School Activities

Will you be available to work at least 5 hours per week?

What are your particular interests relative to this program?

Other Comments:

Please return this application to TIM FUTRELL, Student Government President, 204 Student Center, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506, by August 15, '69

To the moon . . . for better or worse

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla.—(CPS)—For better or worse we have left for the moon. The machines have been perfected, the men have been trained, the money has been spent. It is a voyage dreamed of for thousands of years. Tantalizingly close, at least in cosmic terms, the moon has fascinated mankind for as long as we can remember.

Our language and literature are replete with references to the bright beacon of the night. As early as 160 A.D. Lucian of Greece wrote of a flight to the moon. Hundreds of years later Dumas, Verne, Voltaire, and Poe told tales of lunar travel. But the stories were just that. It was not until early in the Twentieth Century that Robert Goddard, Hermann Oberth, and Konstantin Tsiolkovsky independently laid the foundation for space travel.

As is often the case, it took a war to get the young science of rocketry on its feet. With Hitler's blessings Wernher von Braun and his compatriots of the German Society for Space Travel set up shop in Peenemunde and developed the V-2 rocket. The rockets devastating effect on London made sure missilery would never be ignored again. After World War II von Braun and his group surrendered to the Americans, coming here to form the nucleus of what is now our space effort.

A different kind of war brought rocketry and space travel to big-time status. Cold War rivalries with Russia lead to the development of larger missiles to carry newly developed nuclear warheads. The Eisenhower Administration, however, placed low priority on the use of these missiles for space travel. A small military program was given limited funds to eventually launch a grapefruit-size satellite into earth orbit.

The turning point came on Oct. 4, 1957 when Russia launched the first artificial satellite, Sputnik I, an event called a "technological Pearl Harbor" by

Sen. Stuart Symington. The result was public uproar, Congressional investigations, and a viable space program. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established July 29, 1958 to peacefully.

Eisenhower, reluctantly moving under public pressure, approved Project Mercury to orbit a man around the earth and the development of 1.5 million pound thrust rocket. More ambitious proposals, such as a flight to the moon, were rejected. Soon after, John F. Kennedy became president and almost immediately he was beset by crisis. The abortive Bay of Pigs invasion sent national prestige to a lowpoint.

Then, on April 12, 1961, the Russians launched the late Yuri Gagarin into immortality as the first human to travel in outer space. In a series of conferences Kennedy decided the U.S. must challenge Soviet superiority in space. Accepting recommendations for an enlarged space program, Kennedy went before Congress on May 25, 1961 and asked that America put men on the moon and return them safely before the end of the decade.

"No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space," he said. Now eight years and \$24 billion later, Astronauts Neil Armstrong, Michael Collins, and Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin are accomplishing that goal. While some back on earth debate the wisdom of the trip, there is no doubt mankind will never be the same.

"If . . . , " is Revolution

By BILL SIEVERT
College Press Service

"IF . . . , " Paramount Pictures. Starring: nobody. Introducing: Malcolm McDowell, Richard Warwick, David Wood, Christine Noonan. Screenplay: Robert Swann, David Sherwin. Producer: Michael Medwin, Lindsay Anderson.

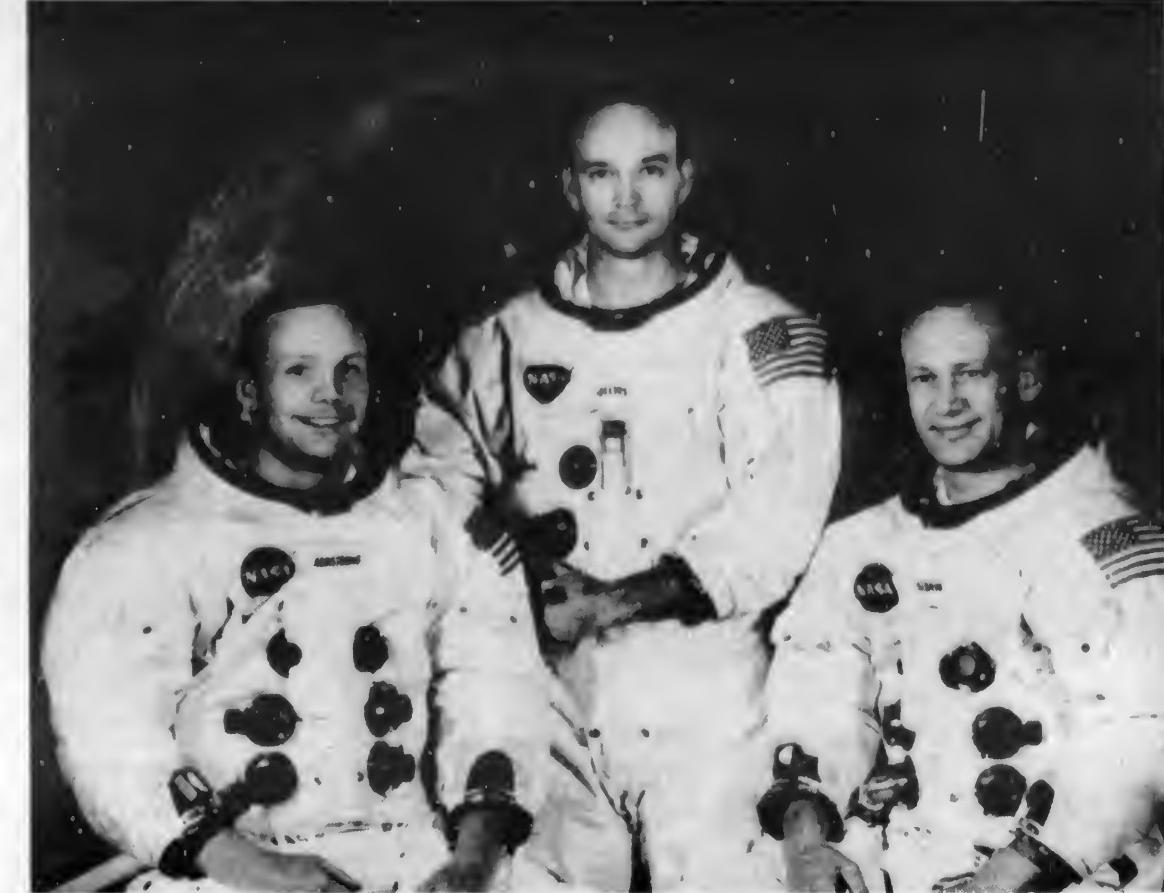
"IF . . . , " you don't see this film, you're missing one of the better film making efforts of the year. "IF . . . , " is another movie about revolution. But it is the first of the current crop to work. And it works so naturally that the viewer has no idea what he is in for as the story begins to unfold (unless he has read too many reviews such as this.)

For the first few minutes it seems difficult to identify with the cast of British students in the strict a la 18th Century all-male church school, "College House." The students in very few ways

resemble the "typical" American college types, particularly the revolutionary. They are so completely passive to a system which makes it a privilege to be whipped by the head masters that the entire scene seems a bit unrealistic at first.

But quickly the personalities take hold, and the viewer finds he has a lot in common with or at least sees a lot to chuckle at in these super-persecuted examples of humanity. "IF . . . , " would be a very funny movie were it not telling a parable so close to reality. The viewer may find himself laughing throughout the film, but he probably will also be catching himself to ask why. There's really nothing funny about the purposeless deprivation of human rights "College House" students must face every day.

And a lot of American institutions can take a lesson from the film . . . IF they will.



MOON BOUND—Prime crewmen for Apollo 11, first Moon landing mission, are, from right to left: Neil A. Armstrong, Commander; Michael Collins, Command Module Pilot; and Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., Lunar Module Pilot.

Poison Gas

Continued From Page 20

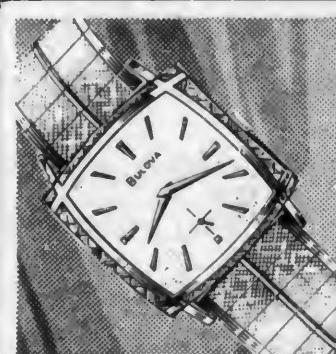
6,400 sheep were accidentally killed following the improper release of some of the gas. In another case at the Utah test area, a portion of the proving grounds was permanently contaminated by a biological warfare agent.

McCarthy has cited these cases in warning of the dangers of testing chemical and biological warfare materials. He has charged that Ft. Detrick, Md., the nation's largest center of biological warfare, has had 3,300 accidents connected with its research in a nine-year period ending in 1962. Officials argue that the test process is "inefficient and clumsy—but safe." They say most of the accidents at Ft. Detrick can be attributed to sources other than biological warfare mishaps.

The Pentagon has admitted spending \$350 million for chemical and biological warfare research during the fiscal year just ended. Critics of the research, however, have claimed that the Edgewood Arsenal alone spent \$421.5 million. Estimates on the amount spent have ranged higher than \$650 million.

Reaction is beginning to set in from Congressmen other than McCarthy. Rep. Clarence Long (D-Md.), whose district includes the Edgewood Arsenal, has called for a suspension of all open air nerve gas testing.

In a telegram to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, he said, "Urge open air testing of lethal nerve gas be stopped pending Congressional investigation of all ramifications, including possible contributions to air pollution. Nothing in chemical or biological warfare so urgent that we have to plunge ahead without careful consideration."

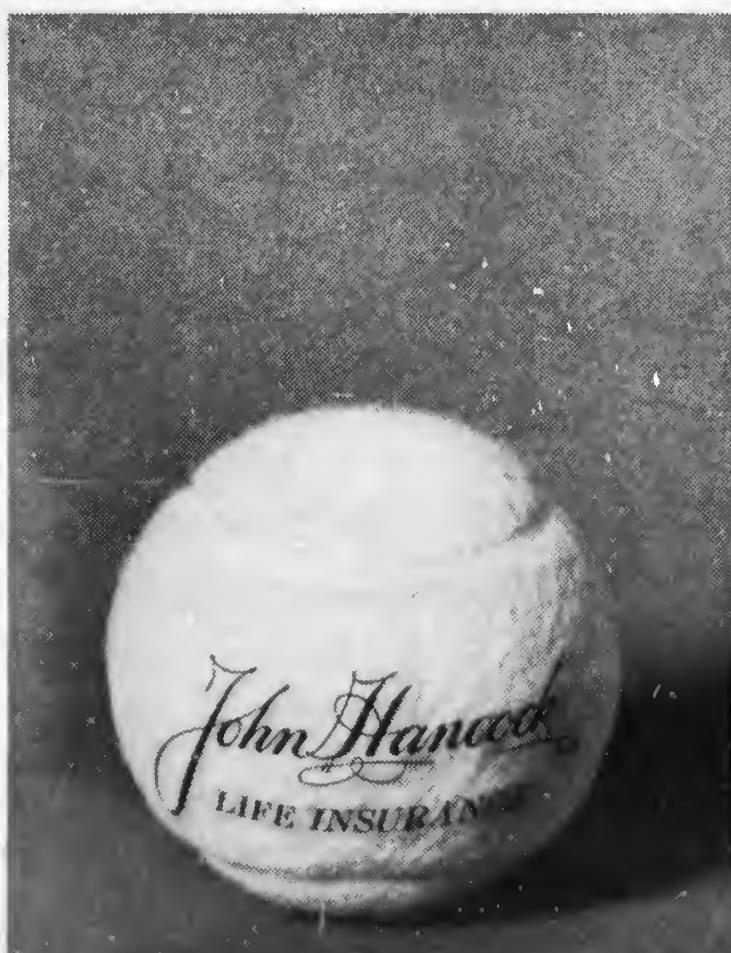


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JOLLITIES & CONVIVIAL HAPPENINGS



This past semester, an exhibit of Black art was shown at the Student Center Gallery.

Theatrical Productions in Lexington.

The Guignol Theatre at the University offers the most extensive variety of top notch theatre. Tickets are \$1 for students with an ID card, \$2 without one.

For those interested in acting or directing, announcements are made by the Theatre Arts department before each play for tryouts. The Kernel carries all such announcements.

Transylvania Theatre Arts department offers plays of all varieties. The College is located about one mile from the UK campus. The Studio Players, located in Bell Court Carriage House, Lexington, produces a season of lighter productions. There are no student rates but tickets are reasonably priced at about \$2. The Barn Dinner Theatre is located 15 miles from campus. The Barn offers a buffet-style dinner followed by theatre in the round. Tickets are about \$7 per person, but well worth it.

UK Concert and Lecture Series (Admission is free to all students with an ID card). In past years the series has included such enter-

tainment as Van Cliburn, Boston Pops, Hungarian Symphony and such lecturers as Harrison Salisbury of the "New York Times," Al Capp, the cartoonist, and Werner Von Braun, the rocket scientist.

Art

The UK Student Center and the Fine Arts Building each have galleries that have continuous showings of art from all over the United States. There is no admission charge and often paintings are for sale. The West Maxwell Street Art Gallery, located a few blocks from campus also has shows, usually by local artists. Cincinnati and Louisville, only an hours drive by car have many galleries and museums that are of interest to students. And then there is Florida in the spring, for various types of art work.

Night Club Entertainment: The drinking age in Kentucky is 21 and consider yourself lucky because Lexington is not located in a dry county. The drinking age is strictly enforced here, but not too strictly if you are ambitious. Most large hotels and motels such as the Phoenix Hotel (downtown),

the Campbell House, the Imperial House, and the Springs Motel (southend) and the Continental Inn (northend) offer a good variety of dinner-cocktail type entertainment. The Camelot (Gardenside Shopping Center) and the Jockey Club (Imperial Plaza Shopping Center) have top notch entertainment and dancing.

Music: A fall football game, with its marching band, and bright visual formations offers good weekend entertainment. Tickets are included in the activities fee you pay along with your tuition and are thus, in a sense, free. However, make an effort to get your tickets in advance, since the football stadium only holds a small percentage of the student body, along with those alumni who flock down to see a game with their friends.

The Lexington Philharmonic Society offers excellent entertainment. The orchestra performs at Transylvania College's Haggan Auditorium and in the college's Mitchell Fine Arts Building.

The University Symphonic Band and the UK Choristers offer pleasing musical tones to those so inclined to a good evening of quality entertainment. About once a week, a recital is given by a music major, and these are open to the public. These are announced, along with other events, in the Kernel, which comes out daily during the regular school year. The Student Center Grille also offers a stage to folk and rock groups. You can listen to them free, or for the price of a coke or a cup of coffee. On your way home from the library at night, this is a good place to stop off. Big weekends College and the big weekend with important entertainment is still a big thing at the UK campus. Often, you will attend a dance and find yourself surrounded by five other couples in the Ball Room of the Student Center. This lively atmosphere usually doesn't attract you again, so you head for the "other" featured gaiety of the big weekend. Such notables as Bob Hope, and Smoky Robinson and the Miracles have torn their way through the basketball Hall of Fame and been a success.



A production at UK's Guignol Theatre, located in the Fine Arts Building on Campus.

Hiking and Stuff

In May the bluegrass acquires a bluish cast, finals week arrives, and you will be making plans to leave "home" for the summer. "Home" is the place that you won't discover unless you frequently take the time to leave campus, which is often hard to do without a car. Culture abounds on the University campus, however, and is attractive enough to keep you busy, sometimes.

Or sometimes busy enough that you never leave, which is not healthy. Many students discover the "things to do" in their eighth semester at UK, leaving little time to enjoy the discoveries. Thus, here are a few of the cultural and enjoyable activities that make the well-rounded college graduate what he is today, just another person. **Fishing on Herrington Lake:** The spring and fall are mild in Lexington, and the perfect time to collect earthworms. The lake is located 30 miles south of Lexington, and offers numerous other activities, all rather obvious when you think of what a body of water offers the college intellectual. Canoes and rowboats can be rented reasonably by the hour, and while it is not quite like New York's Central Park, it does offer a day of going back to nature. The best thing about Herrington Lake is that you can always find an isolated spot for say one or two people, and isolation is welcome when you are surrounded by some 15,000 people all week.

The Red River Gorge: What is a gorge? Nothing but a deep, narrow pass between steep heights, this one in particular, located in the Daniel Boone National Forest, about 45 minutes from Lexington by car. The Red River Gorge is a fantastically beautiful place that has made national news because of a proposed dam, that if built, would have flooded many scenic areas and covered the natural bridges—those wind-carved sandstone monuments located atop small mountains in this forest area. The gorge is a place you should make it a point to visit, especially this fall. You can blaze your own trail and hike down to the river, and essentially this is what you will probably have to do, since much of the area is virgin forest, with few made-man trails. Chief Justice Douglas conducted his own tour of the gorge area last year to protest the proposed dam and has since written an article for "Playboy" on conservation, mentioning the beauty and wildness of Kentucky's Red River Gorge. Picnicing is allowed, and certain areas have cleared picnic sites, that however, do not detract from the naturalness of this area.

Natural Bridge: Also located in Daniel Boone National Forest, this famous site makes a good Saturday outing. The bridge can be reached by foot or for the less ambitious, by cable car.

Cumberland Falls: Take your date to see the "moonbow" of the falls and she will love you forever. If she doesn't you can still take heart in the fact that at least you have seen one of the world's two great falls having a "moonbow," and that should make the trip. The falls are located in the National Forest also, a bit south of Natural Bridge.



And When Spring comes to the Bluegrass, who needs culture?

Walking Distance . . .

Getting away from it all is important, especially when you are a freshman and the days seem longer to you, academically.

A good hike out of town is to the horse farms, those appealing white-fenced mythical lands with cool streams, with wine and cheese, and scenic walks down lanes of aristocracy. Some of the more famous farms include Calumet, Darby Dan, Elmendorf, The King Ranch, and Spendthrift. The farms are open to the public, usually until early evening and one can tour the extensive barns,

often with a personal tour by the caretaker.

Henry Clay's Home is only about a mile from campus. The "inside" tour is not too exciting, and besides there is a charge. However, the grounds are plentiful with flowers in the spring and fall and one can enjoy a few hours studying or sleeping there.

The park behind the library in downtown Lexington is typical of the city's old southern charm; Woodlawn Park in Chevy Chase offers a swimming pool and tennis courts.

UGLY DUCKLING FASHIONS

Coed Fashion Outlook—Traditional-Modern

By Carolyn Lee Dunnavan



Looking for a way to add that extra touch to a pair of slacks? The sweater vest is the answer. Here, Sara DeSpain, junior anthropology major, wears a pair of cranberry bellbottoms, a creme colored long sleeve poorboy, and a cranberry sweater vest—extra long, with pockets and double cables in the front.



To begin the fall semester right, Sarah chose a dark green and gray heather jumper. The deeply scooping neck is another "in" look for fall. The jumper is worn with a matching blouse of green and gray paisley. The scoop neck of the jumper is accented by the large pointed collar. Puffy sleeves gathered at the wrist complete the outfit.



Bright yellow accented with white buttons and belt make this outfit a classroom standout. The A-line skirt and long vest are loose-weave knit. The vest is pocketed and belted slightly above the waistline. Sarah chose a long sleeve ascot white blouse to complete the outfit.



This six-gored, forest green dress is a perfect example of the "anywhere, anytime" look that knits can give your wardrobe. The easy to care for dress has a V-neckline, accented with a deep, pointed white collar. The collar is trimmed in lace. White covered buttons complete the outfit.



One of the main looks for fall will be the "Total Look"—a well co-ordinated wardrobe of complete outfits, matching skirts, vests, slacks and sweaters. This dark green with white pinstripes skirt and vest outfit illustrates the Total Look. The long flared vest has a deep scooped neck and rounded pockets. The skirt is double-box pleated in the front and back.

When Women Wear The Pants



For a dressy occasion with an individual look, this moss green pants suit is the perfect answer. The double-breasted jacket features a semi-rounded collar and goldbuttons. The sides are pocketed. The slacks are slightly belled.



Dianne Moore, senior sociology major, goes casual with camel bell bottoms and matching vest. The vest has a V neckline and four pockets. A camel and charcoal gray striped pullover is worn with the slacks.



This fashion look was borrowed from the British militia. The jacket is navy tweed with navy suede piping and buttons. It also has a stand-up collar trimmed in navy suede. The slacks are navy bell bottoms. Also available is an A-line matching tweed skirt.

Kernel Photos
By
Dave Herman

**All Fashions from Stewart's
and the Four Seasons**



Melon colored bellbottoms topped with a matching mini-dress creates a pants suit elegant enough for evening wear. The dress is closely fitted, buttoning up the front. The back is belted.

Welcome to UK

Royal Jewelers, the jewelers who have proudly served UK students for all of their jewelry needs, would like to welcome the new students to the University of Kentucky. Their experienced craftsmen are ready to show you their finest selection in watches, earrings, wedding and engagement rings, and other fine jewelry.

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On the mezzanine, downtown, is The Poise'n Ivy Shop, featuring junior "fashions for young sophisticates". . . . On the street floor is "The Villager Shop", filled with your favorite classics. You'll find dresses for dates and dancing . . . and the little accessories to fit them all! Of course, they're all in our Eastland store.

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Please send me an application for a Lowenthal's Shoppers Charge Account.

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Parent's Name

Lexington Address

Signature of Authorization

The Way To A Woman's Heart



Creme colored stove-pipe slacks with navy pin stripes create a casual appearance perfect for campus this summer or early fall. The navy pin stripes are accented by a navy ribbed pull-over.



This light weight wool suit is made to order for UK's football games. The suit is dark brown, reddish brown, and green plaid, with matching vest. Will chose a yellow button down collar shirt and brown print tie to complete the outfit.



The traditional look—shirt and tie—will still be seen a lot at UK this fall. Here, Will wears slate gray, light blue, and brown plaid slacks. The shirt is light blue with beige and white pin stripes. The outfit is completely by a navy tie with brown design.

Kernel Photos
By Dick Ware



The Scene—On campus. The Look—casual. How to achieve The Look—Follow the example of Will H. Green, senior pre-med student. Will achieves the causal fall look with olive green and creme houndstooth checked stove-pipe trousers and a matching olive turtle neck slipover.

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Light blue and white striped bell bottoms with a side pleat are perfect for casual wear or a dress up occasion. For a Saturday night date, Will dresses up the slacks with a navy blue double breasted jacket and light blue turn-down collar shirt. The wide tie is white sail cloth.

The Field House . . . Sports by Boeck



Charlie Bradshaw watches fall football practice.

1969 FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

Sept. 20—Indiana at Lexington, 2:00 p.m.
Sept. 27—Mississippi at Lexington, 8:00 p.m.
Oct. 4—Auburn at Auburn, 1:30 p.m.
Oct. 11—Virginia Tech at Blacksburg, 1:30 p.m.
Oct. 18—Louisiana State at Lexington, 8:00 p.m.
Oct. 25—Georgia at Athens, 2:00 p.m.
Nov. 1—West Virginia (HC) at Lexington, 2:00 p.m.
Nov. 8—Vanderbilt at Nashville, 1:30 p.m.
Nov. 15—Florida at Gainesville, 2:00 p.m.
Nov. 22—Tennessee at Lexington, 2:00 p.m.

1969-70 BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Dec. 1 (Mon.)—West Virginia at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Dec. 6 (Sat.)—U. of Kansas at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Dec. 8 (Mon.)—U. of North Carolina at Charlotte, 8:00 p.m., EST
Dec. 13 (Sat.)—Indiana at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Dec. 19 & 20 (Fri. & Sat.)—UK Invitational Tournament at Lexington (Duke, Dayton, Navy, UK), 7:30 and 9:30 p.m., EST
Dec. 27 (Sat.)—Notre Dame at Louisville, 8:00 p.m., EST
Dec. 29 (Mon.)—Miami (Ohio) at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 3 (Sat.)—Mississippi at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 5 (Mon.)—Mississippi State at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 10 (Sat.)—Florida at Gainesville, 7:45 p.m., EST
Jan. 12 (Mon.)—Georgia at Athens, 8:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 17 (Sat.)—Tennessee at Lexington, 5:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 24 (Sat.)—Louisiana State at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 26 (Mon.)—Alabama at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Jan. 31 (Sat.)—Vanderbilt at Nashville, 8:00 p.m., EST
Feb. 2 (Mon.)—Auburn at Auburn, 8:00 p.m., CST
Feb. 7 (Sat.)—Mississippi at Oxford, 7:30 p.m., CST
Feb. 9 (Mon.)—Mississippi State at State College, 7:30 p.m., CST
Feb. 14 (Sat.)—Florida at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Feb. 16 (Mon.)—Georgia at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Feb. 21 (Sat.) (TV)—Louisiana State at Baton Rouge, 2:00 p.m., CST
Feb. 23 (Mon.)—Alabama at Tuscaloosa, 8:00 p.m., CST
Feb. 26 (Sat.) (TV)—Vanderbilt at Lexington, 3:00 p.m., EST
Mar. 2 (Mon.)—Auburn at Lexington, 8:00 p.m., EST
Mar. 7 (Sat.) (TV)—Tennessee at Knoxville, 8:00 p.m., EST

By GREG BOECK

Bold new moves are taking shape on the UK sports front, expanding beyond the traditional emphasis on football and basketball and encompassing a whole new concept of the role of athletics on the campus and local scene.

The gridiron and hardwood sports remain the big crowd-drawers, but track and other spring sports as well as intramural and extramural sports are the targets of a spirited campaign by the UK Athletics Association.

Biggest emphasis recently has been placed on spring sports, with the budget increased four-fold since Fiscal 1965-66, when a total of \$22,000 was allocated to track, baseball, golf, swimming, tennis, cross-country, water polo and rifle.

The total was increased to \$42,935 in 1966-67, to \$68,950 in 1967-68 and \$88,950 for 1968-69.

In addition to new funds pumped directly into the spring program, the Athletics Association also appointed an Indoor Practice Facility Committee to study the need for a "field house" to provide better facilities for indoor participation.

The trend at UK is to get more use from its facilities, including Memorial Coliseum, Stoll Field, the Sports Center and various associated fields of practice and play, all of which are considered classrooms in theory if not in physical makeup.

The over-all athletic program, organized under the Department of Athletics and a corporation known as the University of Ken-

tucky Athletics Association, is conducted without overemphasis or sacrifice of educational objectives and in strict compliance with the rules of the University, the Southeastern Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

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SEC Title Didn't Come Easy

After a dreary and dismal fall, the Kentucky basketball Wildcats brought a early spring to campus, handily capturing their 24th Southeastern Conference cage crown while compiling a fine 23-5 record.

The brilliant season, although cut short at the hands of a determined and revenge-minded Marquette in NCAA regional play, overshadowed the dark season the football team suffered.

For the gridders, the SEC title was as far away as the goal line seemed during the year. Winning just three of 10 encounters, UK failed to win one conference battle.

After roaring to an upset victory over highly-regarded Missouri in the first game of the season, the Cats found conference opponents Mississippi and Auburn too much to handle.

Rebounding, however, to perhaps its best performance of the year, Kentucky rambled past Ore-

gon State 35-34 but two more SEC foes drenched UK's hopes of extending the streak to two as LSU and Georgia made shambles of the Cats, 13-3 and 35-14, respectively.

Kentucky went on to win one more game but dropped its last three as All-America Dickie Lyons headed the Wildcat attack again.

Lyons, who signed with the AFL Miami Dolphins following graduation, led the team rushing gaining 34 yards in 134 carries for a 2.9 average.

He also was the return ace with a 12.3 average on units and a 20.3 one on kickoffs.

On the bright side, however, the trio of Mike Casey, Mike Pratt and Dan Issel carried UK to a 16-2 conference mark and into the NCAA tournament.

With veteran pilot Adolph Rupp in command, UK captured its first 10 SEC games before bowing to Florida. Marquette,

however, crushed UK's hopes of gaining the finals and capturing its fifth NCAA crown.

Issel, who led the team in every department except one (assists), poured in 26.6 points a game while grabbing 13.6 rebounds. He shot a blistering 53.4 percent.

Casey added 19.1 points an outing with Pratt chipping in 16.9.

Captain Phil Argento, the sole graduation senior, averaged 10.0 while sophomore Larry Steele averaged 8.6.

With six top flight freshman coming up, UK should solve last year's main problem—depth.

Also joining the troops are freshman signees, Steve Penhorwood (6-4), Jim Andrews (6-11), Tom Payne, the first Black player in UK history (7-1), Larry Stamper (6-6) and Dan Perry (6-8).

And with new head Coach John Ray guiding the football team, spring may be arriving earlier than thought.



The Fine Art of Recruiting—UK Style

By GREG BOECK
Kernel Sports Editor

Joe Hall, like many men, is happily married and enjoys a good family life.

But unlike most men, Joe Hall can get away with a bit of "courting" on the side.

"Let me explain," the UK freshman basketball coach and head recruiter said. "My courting is with basketball prospects."

"In a way," he continued, "it's like trying to win a girl

you're courting. Once I find a kid who's a real prospect and we'd like to have, I try to find what influences him and concentrate on that area. There's always a key that will determine what school he will choose."

Just as a courting male can go about wooing his beloved unwise, likewise, "you can easily by accident unsell a boy" on the University, Hall said.

"There's a fine line that you're dealing with. You try to keep

the boy interested, but without putting a lot of pressure on him. But with each boy it's a different problem. Some like to be bounded and with others that's the fastest way of losing them," Hall said.

Hall, who is now in his fourth year at UK, recruits roughly five to six high schoolers each year to shoot basketballs for the Baron of Basketball, Adolph Rupp.

Currently, the Southeastern Conference limits the number of grants-in-aid each school may award to eight a season. Altogether, the SEC allows each member school to have 26 boys on scholarship during one year.

Hard Problem In Choosing

But Hall's problem is not always concerned with staying within the maximum of eight. It's "choosing the five or six who can get the job done playing our brand of ball," he said.

Beginning in the summer months, Hall starts contacting some 300 high school ballplayers he feels might possibly have the potential to play at UK.

Under NCAA rules, however, only after his junior year can a boy be contacted and the often-times fierce competition begins for his talents.

Who are these boys? How do you find out about them?

Alumni Best Sources

"I've got hundreds of sources," Hall said. "News-

papers, magazines provide much of the information, but tips from alumni are the biggest sources, I would say."

Hall likes to get out and see as many prospects as he can in the summer, although long, wearisome hours are often spent driving from state to state, because "there's not so much pressure on the boy then and he's more receptive."

By the first of the following year, the list is cut down to a "meager" 50 and then in March to about 20.

"Around spring, a boy narrows it down to four to 10 schools, and if you're still interested in him and you're still on his list, it merely becomes a problem of selling him on your school," Hall said.

'See-It-As-It-Is' Visits

"We feel our program of recruiting is the kind that, if presented truthfully, will sell itself. Our basic method is to show it as it is, with as few frills as possible. We like the boys who visit UK to see for themselves where they'll live, eat and sleep and we also like them to see the

intangible things such as the community support and the school spirit," Hall said.

A prospect can't be signed until one week after the college's regular season has ended, but if a boy is signed then he is not bound to his contract.

Not until the third week in May can the inter-conference letter of intent be signed which officially is binding to a boy.

UK Offers \$10,000 Grant

In return for his signature, UK offers the individual a grant-in-aid worth \$10,000. Included are tuition expenses, free room and board and free textbooks.

In addition, each signee receives \$15 a month "laundry expenses."

Hall said, however, this is no real expense for the University "considering the investment."

If the boys recruited turn out as expected, they'll surely pay the University back amply by bringing winning basketball to the school and drawing crowds into the Coliseum.

Hall came to UK after coaching one year at Central Missouri where he compiled a 19-6 record.



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9:00 to 9:20-Harq-Hz
9:30 to 9:50-I-K
10:00 to 10:20-L-Ma
10:30 to 10:50-Mb-Mz
11:00 to 11:20-N-Pre
11:30 to 11:50-Prf-Sa
12:00 to 12:20-Sb-Ska

Monday Afternoon

12:30 to 12:50-Skb-Ste
1:00 to 1:20-Sft-Walk
1:30 to 1:50-Wall-Z
2:00 to 2:20-A-Ben
2:30 to 2:50-Beo-Bz
3:00 to 3:20-Ca-Co
3:30 to 3:50-Cp-D

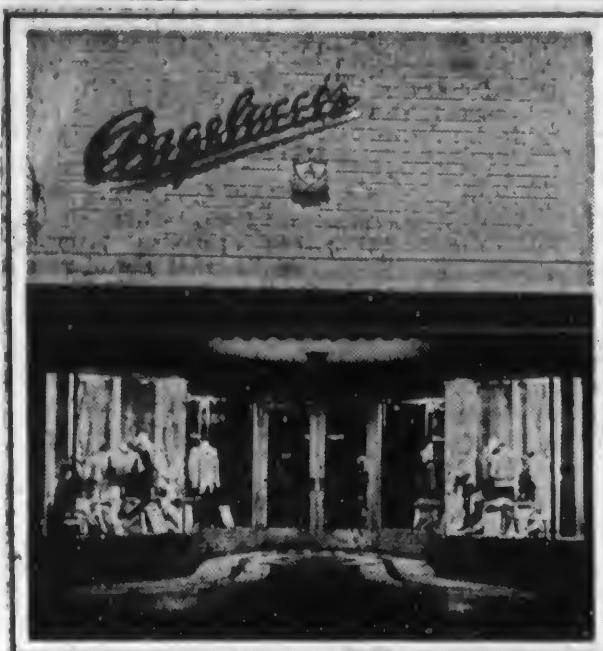
AUGUST 26

Tuesday Forenoon

8:00 to 8:20-E-Garl
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9:00 to 9:20-Harq-Hz
9:30 to 9:50-I-K
10:00 to 10:20-L-Ma
10:30 to 10:50-Mb-Mz
11:00 to 11:20-N-Pre
11:30 to 11:50-Prf-Sa
12:00 to 12:20-Sb-Ska

Tuesday Afternoon

12:30 to 12:50-Skb-Ste
1:00 to 1:20-Sft-Walk
1:30 to 1:50-Wall-Z
2:00 to 2:20-A-Ben
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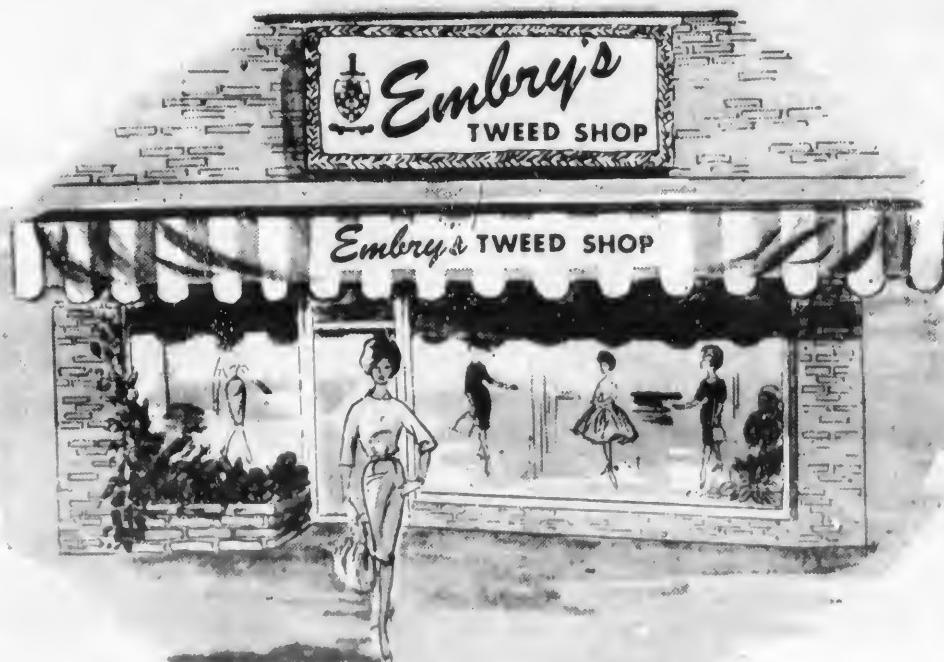
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Majors At UK — A Brief Survey

Anthropology

Anthropology is the study of Man in all aspects, past and present. To the student who would be interested in such a field, UK offers the undergraduate or graduate some 60 various courses. While many of the department's advanced courses are planned for students interested in professional training, courses in anthropology are offered for students whose interest is one of a more general nature.

The Museum of Anthropology has a series of public exhibits on the pre-history of Kentucky and many study exhibits which are correlated with the teaching program.

Botany

Many improvements have been made in the past three years increasing the botany department greatly. The department now compares favorably with others offering a master and a doctorate degree. The student is a major concern of the department. As well as a library, there is a Herbarium in the Funkhouser building which the student is encouraged to drop in and see. Projects are constantly in progress and students are invited to drop in and view the work and experiments and talk with the instructors.

Chemistry
The Chemistry department occupies approximately three fifth's of a 244,000 sq. ft., four story modern, air conditioned building. Our chemistry department ranks favorably in the top third of the leading chemistry departments of other universities. A 25,000 volume library and several student organizations are present to help the student. The organizations hold trips and seminars regularly for the students.

Concerned with the quality

of instruction the student receives, all of the faculty rotate in teaching to give the student a chance to have the best in teachers. Use is also made of closed circuit TV to instruct especially in the labs. Before school begins grad students that will be used in teaching are given a course to help them.

Computer Science

The Computer Science Department offers degrees at only the undergraduate level. In addition to Computer Science courses requirements for majors include credits in Mathematics, Philosophy and Statistics.

The program is designed to give the student a broad knowledge of computer concepts and theory, so that he will be prepared to either continue with graduate studies or to enter one of the many fields as a professional computer scientist.

Geology

The Geology department offers a wide assortment of special facilities for majors, including the largest spectrographic laboratory in the United States, field work in Colorado and Venezuela, fossil reference collections and a strong library.

Areas of special interest in the department include geochemistry, theoretical petrology, petroleum geology, and environmental studies.

Teaching and research assistantships and fellowships are available for graduate students.

Military Science

Contrary to some opinion, there are very few "out and out hawks" in the military today, Military Science Professor Claude Warren, said.

Major Warren, who spent a year in Vietnam as an artillery

battery commander, said "the adventurers, believe it or not, are seldom found in the military." Most career soldiers, he explained, are not motivated by a desire to fight. They choose a military career for other reasons.

"One thing the military doesn't offer," Warren said, laughing, "is wealth."

Warren considers a military career of "public service" offering security, and an opportunity to travel widely, to see other

cultures and "widen one's experience."

With nearly 11 years service behind him, Major Warren believes a military career is very

Continued on Page 32

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and we're with you all the way — now — and when school starts.

Peace

The Editor and Staff

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